



Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom.

The Price of Eye Strain
IS BLURRED AND MISTY SIGHTING.
HEADACHES,
AND ALL HEALTH GENERALLY.
WEAR SUITABLE GLASSES
N. LAZARUS.
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN.
25, Queen's Road Central, HONGKONG.
Prescriptions accurately filled.

No. 19,172.

號二十七百一千九萬一第

日五十月九年未己

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 7TH, 1919.

五拜禮

號柒月一拾年捌國民華中

PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 97 1/2 lbs. net.
In Bags 55 1/2 lbs. net.
SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.

FURTHER REDUCTIONS

in PRICE of

LIQUEURS GINS

STOUT &c.

in addition to

10% DISCOUNT

ON ACCOUNT OF HIGH
RATE OF EXCHANGE.

**CALDBECK,
MACGREGOR & CO.**

15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Telephone No. 75

**CARTRIDGES! CARTRIDGES!
CARTRIDGES!**

NEWLY ARRIVED.

SPORTING CARTRIDGES,
12, 16 and 20 bore. Loaded
with E. O. Powder, a powder
which gives universal satisfaction.

THE HONGKONG SPORTING ARMS
AND AMMUNITION STORE,
Nos. 5-6, Beaconsfield Arcade.

A LING & CO.

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
Hongkong.

**FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS
STORE.**
GLASS ETCHING, SIGN-BOARD AND
MERCHANDISE MARKS.
CANTON MARBLE IN VARIOUS SHADES.
Photographic Goods of Every Description.

DEVELOPING, PRINTING AND ENLARGING
UNDERSTANDING.
TELEPHONE 1919.

**PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY,
LIMITED.**

TIME TABLE

WEEK DAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes
8.00 " " 8.30 " " 10 " "
8.30 " " 9.00 " " 10 " "
9.00 " " 9.30 " " 10 " "
9.30 " " 10.00 " " 10 " "
10.00 " " 10.30 " " 10 " "
10.30 " " 11.00 " " 10 " "
11.00 " " 11.30 " " 10 " "
11.30 " " 12.00 noon " " 10 " "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. " " 10 " "
1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. " " 10 " "
2.00 " " 2.30 " " 10 " "
2.30 " " 3.00 " " 10 " "
3.00 " " 3.30 " " 10 " "
3.30 " " 4.00 " " 10 " "

NIGHT CARS.
8.50 p.m. to 9.30 p.m.
9.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. Every 30 minutes
11.30 p.m.

SATURDAY.
Extra Car—12.00 Midnight.

SUNDAY.
7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes
10.30 " " 11.00 a.m. " " 10 " "
11.00 " " 11.30 a.m. " " 10 " "
11.30 " " 12.00 noon " " 10 " "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. " " 10 " "
1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. " " 10 " "
2.00 " " 2.30 " " 10 " "
2.30 " " 3.00 " " 10 " "
3.00 " " 3.30 " " 10 " "

NIGHT CARS.
As on Week Days.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at
the Company's Office, Alexandra Building,
Des Voeux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for
all cars not already full running at the
time stated in the Company's time-tables,
but not for special cars. Can be obtained
on application at the Company's Office.
No Season ticket will be issued until
payment therefor has been made in Bank
Notes or by Cheque or Compro Order
representing Bank Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE.

On and after TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16TH, 1919, until further Notice.
(All previous Time Tables cancelled.)

DOWN TRAINS

STATIONS		No. 1. A.	No. 5.	No. 7.	No. 9.	No. 11.	No. 13.	No. 17.	No. 19.	No. 21.
		Local.	Through.	Local.	Through.	Local.	Through.	Local.	Local.	Local.
		a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.
CANTON (at Sha Tau)	dep.	7.30		8.35		9.35	5.30			
SIKIU LUNG	arr.	7.40		8.40		9.40	5.40			
	dep.	7.50		8.50		9.50	5.50			
Shum Chun	arr.	8.10		9.10		10.10	6.10			
	dep.	8.20		9.20		10.20	6.20			
Shingtung	arr.	7.55	8.10	9.00	8.55	11.45		3.00	3.10	4.10
Shingtung	dep.	7.55	8.10	9.00	8.55	11.45		3.00	3.10	4.10
Malet	arr.	7.55	8.10	9.00	8.55	11.45		3.00	3.10	4.10
Malet	dep.	7.55	8.10	9.00	8.55	11.45		3.00	3.10	4.10
Taipei	arr.	7.55	8.10	9.00	8.55	11.45		3.00	3.10	4.10
Taipei	dep.	7.55	8.10	9.00	8.55	11.45		3.00	3.10	4.10
Shunbin	arr.	8.04	8.10	9.00	8.55	11.45		3.00	3.10	4.10
Shunbin	dep.	8.14	8.10	9.00	8.55	11.45		3.00	3.10	4.10
Hanhsun	arr.	8.23	8.10	9.00	8.55	11.45		3.00	3.10	4.10
Hanhsun	dep.	8.23	8.10	9.00	8.55	11.45		3.00	3.10	4.10

MOUTRIE PIANOS

Have quality of tone,
lightness of touch,
beauty of design.

THE PIANO OF QUALITY,

specialized by years of
experience to withstand
the climate.

BACKED BY GUARANTEE FOR FIVE YEARS.

PRICES from \$425.

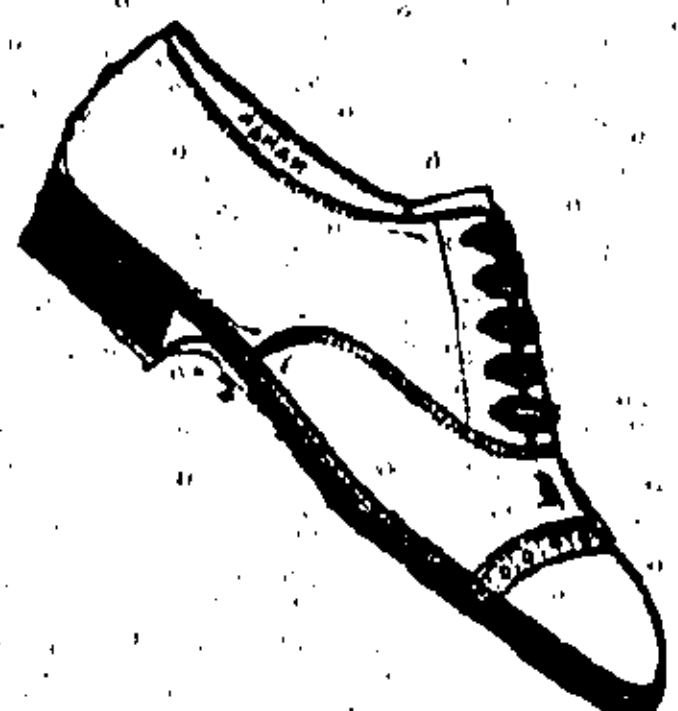
CASH OR EASY TERMS.

S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.

The Necessity
of Shoe Trees.

Shoe trees counteract the
upward bulge of the
"heated" shoe, and
restore the natural shape.
They thus add to the
economy which you may
secure from any shoe.

Fit your shoes each night
with trees—we have them
in all sizes.

Hanan
Shoes

Tan, Black and Patent leather.

MACKINTOSH

& CO., LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists,
16, DES VUEX ROAD.

Telephone 29.

If you happen to want a Cigar make
a point of calling at the undermentioned
store where you will get the pride of the
Philippines the "IMPERIO DEL
MUNDO" & "EL PALACIO"
at the cheapest rate obtainable owing to
favourable exchange.

THE HONGKONG CIGAR STORE
CO., LTD.

Hotel Mansions.

Tel. 181.

IF YOU ARE A HAMMOND USER

you need not buy a new typewriter when the type get worn; new sets of type
are inexpensive, and can be put on in 30 seconds.

Two sets of type are provided with each machine, others to any quantity
may be purchased separately.

Simply by turning a wheel, you may change from English to Russian, from
Gothic type to Copperplate, or a whole variety of others. There are over 300
varieties of type produced for use on the Hammond typewriter. All or any may
be used by any one machine.

This is but one of the many unique features of the HAMMOND TYPEWRITER
let us demonstrate to you its further advantages.

Messrs. BREWER & CO.,
(Sole Agents: Hongkong).

1108]

THE HING WAH PASTE MFG. CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: Nos. 47 & 48, Connaught Road Central, Hongkong, Tel. No. 2220.
BRANCH OFFICE: Nos. 420 and 431, Nanjing Road, Shanghai, China.

A REDUCTION of 20%

is allowed on the Retail Prices of our

VERMICELLI, PASTE STARS, MACARONI, EGG NOODLES, and all other kinds
of Soup stuff, in respect of the OPENING CEREMONY OF OUR NEW FACTORY
AT CAUSEWAY BAY, HONGKONG, on the 25th October, for 20 days from the 25th
October to the 14th November.THE ALLIES AND SHANTUNG.
NEEDLESS OBSCURITY.[FROM THE TOKYO CORRESPONDENT OF THE
"MORNING POST," LONDON.]

To China, as well as to the English-speaking nations, the predominating question now is concerned with the duration of Japan's presence in China. It is quite safe to assume that China almost universally believes that Japan will never withdraw except under military compulsion. China believes the very worst as to Japan's motives, and fears ultimately the fate of Korea. Expressions of opinion in the American Press and in the Senate go to indicate that many people in that country share China's apprehensions. This means that they do not accept Japan's good faith as regards her promise to restore to China the leased territories she now holds in that country.

It is difficult to see how such a view can rationally obtain unless those who entertain it are persuaded that beneath the English-speaking nations will decline to a point where they will hesitate to hold Japan to her word of honour. According to this view, moreover, the League of Nations is to be of no practical use at all, for Japan to make any attempt at permanent occupation of Chinese territory would be in direct contravention to the terms of the League of Nations, as well as a violation of her own pledged word. Of course there are those who will affirm that in acquiescing without the free consent of China, the Allies have already set at naught the fundamental principle of the League of Nations. This view is taken by China, by many people in America and England, and by some even in Japan, all of whom hold that the Allies have not acted justly in the matter of Shantung, as thereby one of the more powerful Allies is permitted to exploit, for her own profit, the territory of one of the weaker Allies, and with the consent of England and America, the chief guarantors of the just administration of the League of Nations. From this point of view, the Allies have lent their approval to an act tending to the discredit of Anglo-Saxon ideas of justice and right, and encouraging demoralisation of the whole Far East.

Needless to say this is not Japan's point of view. It is a grave mistake that the Allies did not publicly state their reasons for accepting Japan's point of view. Their attitude, indeed, was so reticent concerning it as to foster the suspicion that it could not be an unfortunate, and in some measure, unnecessary campaign of criticism directed against Japan and the Peace Conference. There is no doubt that the Allies took Japan's point of view, else how could they justify their formal acquiescence in her retaining control of Chinese territory? To the question as to how long Japan intends to retain control of the territory she holds in China, she answers that it must be retained until such time as China gains sufficient autonomy to be able to guarantee its non-alienation.

Japan, as has already been said, holds that her defence requires that no third party shall control, or even have the chance of controlling, the bases Japan now occupies in China. These form the key to the whole Far Eastern situation. The nation in control of these bases is the nation that controls the independence of both China and Japan. If China were able to keep them independent, well and good; but this she cannot at present undertake. Having been wrested from her again if Japan abandons them, and thus Japan would be obliged to undergo great sacrifices a second time to regain them for China. So long as Japan has no guarantee of the integrity of China, she is bound to ensure, if herself by holding the positions she has gained in South Manchuria, Liao-tung, and Shantung. In the meantime she proposes to develop the rich resources of these regions, and so in some measure repay herself for the immense outlay in men and money expended in gaining control of her leased territories in China.

From what source does Japan expect danger, that she should be so concerned with safeguarding her position in China? This is a very delicate question. Besides to it vary. Some cannot foresee any danger, and these regard the above explanation of Japan's policy in China as a ruse to cover her real intentions, which are said to be to prepare for complete assumption of Chinese sovereignty, or a big share of China's sovereignty, or a big share of China's resources. Others allow its disintegration and partition. But Japan has her own ideas as to what danger may arise, and it is only by following the course of her public mind for many years that one can reach any degree of accuracy in naming her objective. Certainly, before the European war, Japan's main objective was Russia. There was a firm conviction that Russia would attempt to retrieve her lost fortunes in the Far East; and conversations with Russian high officials have led the writer to think that Japan's fears were justified. It would be too prolix to go into the material and political evidence for this conviction, but it seems adequate.

Now that the European war has eliminated Russia, whence does Japan expect danger? First, there is Japan's fear that China, in her financial embarrassment, and in order to play off some third party against Japan, might be tempted to grant concessions to Western Powers; and the strategic points now held by Japan would, in such circumstances, be the most likely to be sought by Western Powers should Japan abandon them. The present unsettled conditions in Russia do not permit means of estimating possibilities in that direction; but the existence of Bolshevism in that country is in itself enough to lead Japan to take the utmost precautions regarding Russia. Germany, too, is expected after a while to seek revenge for her expulsion from China at the hands of Japan. There is a possibility of intrigue between Russia and Germany in regard to China and Japan, if the latter refuse to join them.

AMERICAN INTENTIONS SUSPECTED.

If one is to judge from the Japanese Press, the greatest danger in China is from the United States. There appears to be a growing conviction in Japan that America is not satisfied with Japan's hand-rides in regard to China, and that America is determined sooner or later to weaken that will enable the United States ultimately to supplant Japan. That the Chinese welcome America and are averse to Japan lends colour to Japanese suspicions as to American policy. Japan has avowed over and over again that she does not propose to allow any third Power to take precedence over her in China. The disposition in America, according to Japanese opinion, is to ignore Japan's claim. It is not necessary here to recount the various acts of the United States' Government in regard to her apprehensions. But Japan despatched a special delegate to Washington in 1913 (Shu-Lan-shing Agreement) was concluded, acknowledging Japan's priority of interest in China on the score of propinquity. Japan's interpretation of this document, however, is so radically different from that of the United States that it is not only of little practical value in adjusting disputes about China, but is apt to engender dispute. The Japanese violent anti-Japanese agitation in China to American instigation, alleging that millions of American men have been used in such propaganda. The most that America is regarded as almost wholly opposed to Japan on the Shantung question is sufficient to confirm the worst suspicions as to American opposition to Japan's policy in China.

It is very difficult for Japan to understand the American attitude on this question. Japan herself is not wholly free from blame in that she failed to make a full and open explanation of her policy in China, leaving it simply to the inference of those sufficiently interested to pursue the question. But because America has her own Monroe Doctrine, which she protects at all costs, Japan expects her to have no great difficulty in understanding and accepting a similar doctrine for East Asia. The Monroe Doctrine would not permit Japan to interfere in Mexico or South America; and neither does the Asiatic Monroe Doctrine permit American interference in China. If there is any trouble to be fixed upon America is constantly taking an increased interest in Chinese affairs, to the extent of agitation against Japan, thus causing the latter steadily to lose ground in China. If this goes on, Japan does not seem to conflict is to be avoided. This makes it all the more necessary that she should hold her leased territory in China as a base of defence against third-party molestation. By this policy Japan does not desire to interfere with the proper interests of other Powers in China. She merely wishes to preserve the "open door" commercially and industrially, since political and territorial control lends impetus and special advantage to commercial and industrial interests. It is hard for Japan to escape criticism, some of which may be well founded.

As Japan hold her concessions in China because she cannot view with favour the attempts of Western Powers to menace her priority of interest in that country; lest such a situation should compromise the independence of China and consequently of Japan, the only solution of the problem is for the Western Powers, preferably through the League of Nations, to give Japan the necessary guarantees as to the inviolability of Chinese territory. Since Japan's contention is neither selfish nor singular, seeing that the United States holds exactly the same convictions in regard to the policy of European Powers seeking to establish bases in North or South America, and Great Britain likewise in regard to the coasts of France and Belgium, there exists no real reason why Japan should not receive such an assurance from the Powers and be given the opportunity of proving the truth of her excuse for remaining in China. But so long as other nations hold concessions in China, it is futile to talk about having Japan withdraw. She holds, and holds justly, that if she goes out all must go with her. It is a question whether the other Powers concerned are any more ready for this than is Japan.

Is this a question that can be adjusted by the League of Nations? There is no doubt that many people hold that Japan's attitude on the Shantung question is contrary to the principles of the League of Nations. Ostensibly it is, unless the Allies are prepared to show that it is not. So far, as we have intimated, they have left the world to draw its own conclusions. Japan's view of the matter has been outlined above to show why her attitude on the China question may not be in opposition to the League of Nations. The League would not prohibit one country from holding the territory of another in order to prevent the operations of an enemy to both. But there is the suspicion in Japan's case that there is no enemy in sight, and so why hold China? To rid the question of such suspicion the League of Nations might well undertake to settle it permanently in the way above suggested—by the Powers giving Japan the necessary guarantees as to the future independence of China. They can have no objection to this, as they have already given such guarantees to France and Belgium in defence of China, who does not want Japan there. As to Shantung, the treaty was forced upon China.

Here, then, is an opportunity for the League of Nations to prove its character and utility. Certainly the people of Britain and the United States did not give their best blood to enable Japan to take unfair advantage of China; but they would be reconciled to do so if Japan should prove the deliverer of China from Germany, and even from Japan herself. Let the League of Nations now give Japan the privilege of proving that she is what she claims to be. Otherwise things will continue as they are, and conflict will ensue.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

EARL BEATTY AT THE NAVAL
PEACE DINNER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, September 20th.

The profiteering act which is designed to check the rapacity of certain classes of retailers came into operation this week. In a few days time some of the local tribunals, which are constituted with the object of hearing cases of alleged over-charging and apportioning punishment, will begin work. There is a curious expectancy in the public mind with regard to these proceedings.

The chief difficulty lies in a just definition of the word "profiteering." We all know fairly well what it means. It is what the man in the street means when he tells you that he has been "had" over a deal. But is it "profiteering" if a tradesman pays a producer sixpence for an article and retails it at a shilling, netting 100 per cent. profit, for handing it across the counter? Apply that, for instance, to the men who grow pears or plums and the shopkeeper who retails them. That, in simplest terms, is the problem that the housewife desires to see decided—of course, against the retailer. PRICES "MARKED DOWN."

Meanwhile, the mere setting up of machinery to investigate charges of illicit gain has had effect. Prices have come down in some directions, at least. A walk through the shopping districts of London discloses the agreeable fact that prices have been "marked down." Women's costumes are less by a couple of guineas in the West End, and even more; and men's suits have dropped in price from twelve guineas to ten and seven. In foodstuffs, also, there are considerable reductions.

But more noticeable still is a change of manner on the part of most retail traders. The haughty war-time air of "the butcher, the baker, the candlestick-maker," whose attitude of "take it or leave it," was sometimes exasperating and always ridiculous, is replaced by a decent civility and a desire to please. We are getting back again—slowly, it may be, but surely—to normal conditions. What everyone wants is the disappearance of Government control entirely. That will bring in its train freedom in trade, and the results will be salutary all round. Competition is the salt of commercial life.

THE "IDOL OF THE NAVY."

I believe it is correct to say that nothing has happened before quite on a par with the Naval Peace Dinner at Portsmouth. The event is worthy of the twentieth-century and the great war. What a wonderful feeling of comradeship is shown by the gathering. And what a difference is marked by it in the relation of officers and men compared with the old days when crews of fighting ships were often recruited by methods that one scarcely likes to recall.

In spite of the iron discipline of the Navy there is an intimacy between officers and men which is unknown in the Army. Probably it is owing to the fact that both are caught, young, and live their lives away from shore associations. They are bound together by the age-long traditions of the sea, speak a common language, and, by force of circumstance, have common interests apart from things which mean so much to landmen.

COMRADES ALL.
A friend who was present at the Naval Peace Dinner tells me that what impressed him most was the feeling, which no one could escape who was present, that the war has broken down the barrier of reserve between officer and man. Chief Writer J. E. Lane was chairman; and along the top tables Vice-Admirals, Rear-Admirals, and many other distinguished officers set check, by jowl with petty officers, and seamen, and irrespective of rank, they conversed and chatted freely. All the toasts were proposed by ratings. Throughout the evening, Earl Beatty was besieged by men requesting his autograph on their menu cards.

The famous Admiral may well be a proud man. There have been many great Admirals who have made the Navy glorious, but there have been very few who have been the idol of the men they led. Admiral Beatty in this respect is of the elect.

LABOUR AND THE L.C.C.
I hear that Labour is to make a great attempt to obtain a majority on the London County Council at the November elections. At a Conference held a few nights ago it was decided to run nearly 1,000 candidates for the total of 1,300 seats in the Metropolis.

This is another indication of the determination of the Labour Party to get hold of the reins of Government, not only politically, but in the municipal field. Last year 15 Labour members were returned to the L.C.C. and 133 Labour guardians—a fact which surprised some quiet folk. If Labour can make headway in the Boroughs municipally, it is thought a good opening will be thereby made for bigger Parliamentary representation of the party at the next General Election.

CABINET REMOVALS.

A good deal of gossip is appearing in the Press about Cabinet reconstruction, and the pundits who are supposed to know how the wind is blowing are busy reshuffling officers. But generally, it is considered unlikely that Mr. Lloyd George will embark on any drastic changes yet awhile. He is no, the man to look for trouble in his political household, unless compelled by force of circumstances, which at present, do not exist.

Most of the rumours on this score have a common origin. They centre round Mr. Churchill whose presence at the War Office is not popular. He is credited with a desire to maintain the Army at a strength beyond our post-war requirements, and is, therefore, objectionable both to the anti-militarist and the advocates of economy in national expenditure. It will be recalled that his appointment as War Minister was strongly resented by some Conservatives as well as Liberals, and he has now to bear the odium of the expedition to North Russia. If the Prime Minister is now seeking, as is alleged, for Labour support, it is tolerably certain that Mr. Churchill's removal from the War Office would be an indispensable preliminary.

JAPAN AND GERMANY.

The statement published in a French journal which has gained wide currency to the effect that an agreement was secretly made between Japan and Germany in 1918 is officially denied on behalf of the Japanese. As there has been some talk about this in London for some weeks it is well to have the lie definitely disposed of—not because the story was believed, but because, in the absence of official contradiction, such gossip is apt to create a vast deal of mischief.

On the face of it the thing is grossly improbable. In 1918 Germany was a stricken power which accepted the Armistice conditions, and why, therefore, should Japan want an agreement with a defeated and discredited nation?

What is true, I understand, is that in the early days of the war a strong bid was made for Japanese support in a characteristic German way. In included an offer to give Japan the Dutch East Indies as a reward for breaking with Britain. In other words, Germany was prepared to barter Java and Sumatra—which did not belong to her—and drive Holland into the war in exchange for Japanese help to cut our communications with the Far East. It may be that the proposal never got so far as Tokio. If it did it was promptly rejected. H.B.

REDUCTION OF NAVAL
STAFFS.

PRIME MINISTER'S LETTER.

In a letter to the First Lord of the Admiralty on the occasion of the visits which he has been paying to dockyards and other naval establishments, the Prime Minister has written as follows:—

MAJOR DE CLAIRFONTEINE, Sept. 4th.
My dear First Lord,—It is always an unwelcome task to dispense with the services of men and women who have rendered real service to the country in a time of emergency. I know well the remarkable work done by officers and men of the Navy and by the civilians who have been employed in various centres; and no one realizes better than I do what a great part their work played in our victory. It must go to their heart to see the splendid creations of their hard endeavours put by and scrapped, but I know that the patriotic spirit which inspired them to build up will also enable them to face the winding-up of enterprises and efforts to which they must be greatly attached.

When the expenditure of the country as a result of the war debt and war pensions must necessarily be very high, we are driven to economize ruthlessly in every direction. Please explain to these loyal men and women that if we dispense with their services it does not mean any want of gratitude on the part of the Empire for what they have accomplished.—Ever sincerely,

D. LLOYD GEORGE.

JUVENILE HAWKING WITHOUT A LICENCE. GETTING AT THE ROOT OF THE TROUBLE.

The Police have commenced a campaign against those who employ little children to hawk in the streets without licences.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, a Chinese woman was charged with aiding and abetting a little girl to hawk without a licence. The girl was charged with hawking without a licence.

The girl stated that the woman gave her 30 cents to purchase vegetables.

The woman stated that the girl asked her for fifty cents as she had no money for food. She gave it to her, and the next thing she knew was that the girl had been arrested for hawking, she then went to the Police station and bailed the girl out.

Inspector Kent remarked that the woman was interested in the child, otherwise she would not have taken so much trouble. These children were a perfect nuisance, and something had to be done to stop them. The only thing the Police could do was to charge the guardians and parents.

Mr. Hutchison agreed, and fined the woman \$5. The girl was fined \$2.

THE SCHOOLMASTER ABROAD

A RESPECTABLE "OLD GENTLEMAN" WITH A DAGGER.

A Chinese country schoolmaster on a visit to the Colony, found himself in a predicament at the Magistracy, yesterday, when asked to explain how he came to be in possession of a dagger.

His luggage was searched at the wharf and the dagger was found concealed in a box.

"I am a schoolmaster," said the defendant, "and use it for cutting paper."

"But it is a sharp point, observed Mr. Lindsell.

The schoolmaster agreed, but replied that he did not intend to do anything unlawful with it; he was a schoolmaster. He did not know the laws of the Colony.

Mr. Lindsell: It is not right for a respectable old gentleman like yourself to be carrying such a dangerous weapon. I discharge you, but I am going to confiscate the dagger.

The schoolmaster: I do not want to see it any more.

CHARGE OF "FLYING THE WHITE PIGEON"

POSING AS A WIDOW.

A Chinese woman quarrelled with her husband and left him. She went to work in a tobacco factory, and met another woman to whom she related her troubles.

This woman suggested that the "grace widow" should pose as a real widow and promised to introduce her to a man who would purchase her. The wife agreed, and arrangements were accordingly made. Bargaining took place, and a man bought her for \$40. After she had lived with him for a couple of days the real husband arrived on the scene and claimed his wife. The situation was explained, and the go-between was arrested and charged at the Magistracy, yesterday, with attempting to defraud.

The case was remanded.

A WOMAN'S FALSEHOODS.

A Chinese woman was arrested for being in unlawful possession of a quantity of medical herbs. When charged with the offence, at the Magistracy, yesterday, she said a man, whom she did not know, gave her the parcel, stating that he knew she was a widow with three children to support and was practically starving.

Mr. Lindsell remarked that he did not believe the defendant was speaking the truth. If she had made a clean breast of the affair he might have dealt leniently with her; as it was, he fined her \$15.

PROFESSIONAL JEALOUSY!

A Chinese woman was charged at the Magistracy, yesterday, with stealing a black coat. Complainant, a dyer, stated that he left the coat out to dry and defendant carried it away.

Defendant stated that her husband was also a dyer. She took the coat to him to show how beautifully complainant dyed garments, and the complainant, becoming jealous, accused her of theft.

Mr. Hutchison fined defendant \$15.

CARRYING EXCESS PASSENGERS.

LAUNCH MASTER FINED \$25.

At the Marine Court, yesterday, before Capt. Basil Taylor, Marine Magistrate, the Chinese master of the launch *Fee Ho*, pleaded guilty to having carried 38 passengers in excess of the licensed number.

Mr. C. B. Johnson appeared for the defendant.

P.C. Alfred Brown deposed to having gone on board the launch at about 2.45 p.m. on November 2nd, when it was on its way from Hongkong to Yau-mat. He counted the passengers and found 113 males and 80 women and children (including 10 children, whom he counted as 5 persons). The launch was licensed to carry 149 passengers.

Mr. Johnson, having explained the mode in which passengers are admitted to the Yau-mat launches, said that on this occasion it would have been extremely difficult for the man who sold the tickets to stop the excess number. After the ticket-seller had stopped issuing tickets, he opened the gate to let two Europeans pass, and a number of Chinese, including several students with a football, rushed into the launch. The regulations governing these launches were very peculiar. If they were late in leaving the piers, they were liable to a fine, and, on the other hand, if they left early, they were again liable to a fine. On this occasion, if the master had been able to steam away when the launch was full, there would have been no trouble whatever. As the launch was at the pier, it was practically impossible to stop people from getting on to it. It was a Sunday, and it was admitted that on Sundays and holidays these launches were more crowded than usual. The Company had been running the launches very satisfactorily, from the public point of view, for a year, and he asked that the offence, which was practically a technical one, be dealt with lightly. This was the first time this Company had been charged. It was no monetary advantage to them to take excess passengers, for they had the monopoly of the service, and those who were unable to travel by one launch had perforce to wait for the next.

Capt. Taylor said the defendant was more than technically guilty, but, in the circumstances, he would inflict a fine of only \$25.

THE HUNGHOM FERRY.

Mr. J. H. Gardiner, on behalf of the master of the launch *Wai Kien*, who pleaded guilty to having carried 22 passengers in excess of his licensed number.

P.C. Alfred Brown said that he went on board the launch at about 5.15 p.m. on November 3rd, at Blackhead's Point, when it was coming to Hongkong from Hunghom. He counted 70 males and 78 women and children, (including 10 children). The launch was licensed to carry 125 passengers.

Inspector Gordon said that this was the launch about which a certain gentleman in Hunghom had complained to the Marine Magistrate.

Mr. Gardiner said that November 3rd was a holiday and there was an abnormal number of passengers. This was the last ferry, and the master had taken in the extra passengers to oblige them rather than on account of any profit to himself. The Magistrate imposed a fine of \$25.

When Mr. Gardiner was leaving the Court, the Magistrate informed him that he would look into the regulations at present governing the running of launches in Hongkong, with a view to introducing improvements.

INSUFFICIENT POLICE EVIDENCE.

Owing to insufficient Police evidence and the fact that proper inquiries were not made, Mr. R. E. Lindsell discharged two Chinese who were accused, at the Magistracy, yesterday, of being in unlawful possession of a quantity of sandalwood.

A Chinese constable, who made the arrest, stated that he saw the two defendants conveying the sandalwood in a truck. He asked them for a receipt, which they produced, but he had not made any enquiries to ascertain whether it was genuine or not.

DEVASTATED FRANCE.

FORTHCOMING ORGANISED EFFORT IN HONGKONG.

Preliminary arrangements are already in hand for the organised effort to be made shortly in Hongkong on behalf of the War-devastated areas of France. As a result of her appeal, Mrs. Taylor has already enlisted the practical sympathy and co-operation of several well-known European and Chinese residents of the Colony, and, at an informal meeting, yesterday, the following General Committee was selected, with power to add to its number, to take in hand the general arrangements for the collection of as large a sum as possible:—The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C. (Chairman), Commander Beckwith, Mr. D. G. M. Bernard, Mr. H. W. Bird, Mr. J. L. Crockett, Lieut. Col. Crose, Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin, Mr. R. M. Dyer, Mr. H. G. Matheson, Mr. F. A. Perry, Mrs. E. D. C. Wolfe, Miss Hazeland, Sir Robert Ho Tung, Mr. Ho Kom Tong, Mr. Ho Kwong, Mr. Chau Sui Ki, Mr. Chow Sau San, Mr. Ip Lau Chun, the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak, Mr. Lo Po Kwei, Capt. Basil Taylor (Secretary) and Mrs. Taylor (Organiser).

Miss van der Flier, a visitor to the Colony, who is herself keenly interested in, and has devoted much service to, the devastated areas in France, has offered to co-operate with Mrs. Taylor, who is very glad indeed to avail herself of the help of such an enthusiastic worker.

SPORT.

CRICKET.

CIVIL SERVICE v. KOWLOON.

These teams will meet in a friendly match on the Kowloon ground to-morrow at 2.15 p.m.

(Civil Service: C. Severn (capt.), A. E. Wood, R. O. Hutchison, B. W. Bradbury, R. C. Wiltchell, F. J. Ling, Dr. Smalley, W. Syme Thompson, H. E. Strange, W. H. Edmonds, and A. N. Other.

Kowloon: J. P. Robinson, C. I. Stapleton, E. L. Braga, J. V. Braga, K. R. Macaskill, B. D. Evans, D. M. Goodall, A. de Sousa, H. Overy, E. C. Carr and R. Pestonji.

CRAIGENGOWER v. R.G.A.

In this friendly fixture to be played to-morrow at 2 p.m. on the Craigengower ground the home team will consist of:—L. E. Lammert, F. G. Thompson, U. Omar, J. Kennedy, C. Heath, W. Hall, A. W. Ramsey, S. Jex, A. Goldenberg, C. H. Lyson, and R. Basa.

FOOTBALL.

THE CLUB v. THE NAVY.

The following will represent the Club in their League match with the Navy to-morrow (kick-off at 4.30 p.m.):—G. Rodger, J. MacCubbin and F. Black; M. L. Raiton, J. Stewart, and J. W. R. MacPhail; J. Rodger, B. Pasco, D. Reuchelman, H. M. McTavish (capt.), and Riis.

CONCERT AT THE SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.

A successful concert, organised by Mr. A. B. Allen, was given in aid of the Seamen's Institute at that institution, last night, to a fairly large audience.

Mrs. Titmas opened the programme, with a well-executed pianoforte solo and subsequently proved a sympathetic accompanist. She was followed by Mr. A. B. Allen, who contributed a comic song.

Mr. Prickett gave two recitations in good style. A baritone solo by Mr. E. T. Crocker and the tenor solos of Mr. W. B. Cawsey were much appreciated. Mr. Whelan, a new-comer to Hongkong, kept the audience amused with two musical monologues and Mr. Merriá, R.N., evoked much laughter with his two comic songs. The mandolin solos rendered by Mr. Bristow were well received. The gem of the evening was a duet by Messrs. Brock and Cawsey. All the performers were encored, and an enjoyable entertainment was brought to a close at about eleven o'clock.

"SCRAP THE BRADBURY'S."

"We want to scrap the Bradburys and get back to currency," said Sir John MacLaren, president of the Leeds Chamber of Commerce, speaking at Leeds on Saturday. "We can only do that by the exercise of thrift and industry. As a nation we have been sliding quickly and gaily down the hill to bankruptcy, and the only thing that will save us is for the nation to get to work in earnest. I do not object to high wages, but we must have big output."

CANTON NEWS.

November 6th.

BRITISH ATTACHE VISITS CANTON.

An attaché of the British Legation in Peking has recently paid official visits to the Administrative Directors of the Military Government, the Tuchun, and the Civil Governor in Canton. The attaché is staying at the British Consulate. He will go to Kwangsi to visit General Luk Wing-ting and other leaders before he returns to Peking, as he has been sent on an important mission.

THE PEACE ENVOYS.

It is reported that Tong Shun-wi, the chief of the Southern peace envoys, has proposed that he should return to Canton to assume office as one of the Administrative Directors to the Military Government as he does not care to take up his duties at the Shanghai conference again. The other peace envoys of the South, who have recently returned to Canton, are said to be about to return to Shanghai shortly. They came back for instructions to deal with a certain question, which will be discussed at the conference. The resumption of the conference is now regarded more hopefully.

The leading members of the South-West provinces are said to be proposing direct negotiations with the Peking Government if the Shanghai Conference is not resumed or proves fruitless.

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE.

Owing to the detention of the member of the Provincial Assembly by the Superintendent of Police (Ngai Pong-ping) the authorities are asked to deal with this official. The Tuchun, who intended to release Ngai from the office on a previous occasion, has again proposed his dismissal to quieten the people. The Tuchun is said to be desirous of appointing one of the Kwangsi leaders to the position. Commander Ma Chai's name is mentioned in connection with the matter.

NANNING NOTES.

Wu Ming-poon who has recently returned from Peking, is appointed superintendent of the Nanning Customs. Wu is one of General Luk's relatives and has held many important positions in Canton and Kwangsi by Luk's appointment.

Tam Ho-ming, the Kwangsi Tuchun, has just moved into his new *yamen*, which is an imposing and elaborate residence containing 200 rooms.

FUKIEN TROOPS BECOMING TROUBLESOOME.

The Tuchun of Fukien has reported to the Peking Government that one of the armies of Fukien troops on the north borders of the province has declared its independence, and some of the other troops are disobeying his orders owing to non-payment. The Tuchun adds that unless reinforcements, and a large remittance to pay the troops be sent immediately serious mutinies may be expected shortly.

THE FORMATION OF A NEW GOVERNMENT.

The formation of a new Government is still engaging the attention of a certain group of M.P.s, though no one thinks the project come to anything as General Luk Wing-ting, Tong Kai-yew (Tuchun of Yunnan), Mok Wing-soon (Tuchun of Canton), Tam Ho-ming (Tuchun of Kwangsi), and many other leaders have declared their strong opposition to it. Even Dr. Sun Yat-sen has also disapproved it.

A number of the principals in Shanghai, however, have telegraphed to the M.P.s requesting that Dr. Sun Yat-sen be elected President of the new Government when it is formed.

ITALIAN FLYING CORPS TO VISIT CANTON.

The Aviation Bureau has received a telegram stating that the Italian Flying Corps, which has set out from Italy for the Far East, has recently arrived Japan. They will proceed to China in the middle of the month, and will visit Shanghai, Canton, Nanning, etc. The members of the Aviation Bureau have issued instructions for preparations to be made for welcoming the visitors.

SPECIAL ATTRACTION AT THE VICTORIA THEATRE.

Attention is drawn to the special attractions which the management of the Victoria Theatre is presenting to-night. The programme is full of interest, for it includes a collection of the finest series of pictures of the Peace Celebrations in London, Paris and Brussels. The series is in four parts, and the photography is excellent. The second part of the evening will be devoted to the first episode of "The Tiger's Trail," a serial photograph which, it is claimed, is out of the ordinary run of this class of pictures; and to a couple of comic films. Prices will be as usual.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

CANN & TAYLOR'S CLUBS

ROBERT FORGAN'S CLUBS

SOLE AGENTS FOR SPALDING'S ATHLETIC GOODS.
SPALDING'S "GOLD MEDAL" GOLF CLUBS.
LADIES' MODELS AND GENTS' MODELS, INCLUDING

DRIVERS.

BAFFIES.

BRASSIES.

JIGGERS.

LOFTERS.

CLEEKES.

MASHIES.

MID IRONS.

DRIVING IRONS.

PUTTERS.

NIBLICS.

MASHIE NIBLICS.

No. EWB.

CADDY BAGS

BURKE AND SPALDING HICKORY SHAFTS

GOLF PAINT

ACCESSORIES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.



UNIVERSAL IMPORT & EXPORT CO.

GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS (Hotel Mansions, Top Floor).

P.O. BOX 318.

"VIROTYPE" TYPEWRITERS.

Put it in your pocket before you start and you will then be able to type anywhere. The only typewriter which enables you to do this is the VIROTYPE MINUTYPE MACHINE which is no larger than the mechanism. It weighs 1 lb. and stands 1 inch high. A marvel of ingenious mechanism.

Owing to the high rate of Exchange we have now reduced our prices to \$15 & \$20.

Distributed by UNIVERSAL IMPORT & EXPORT CO.

COLUMBIA RECORDS

YOU should have in your collection.

A6094 { Madame Butterfly Select I. Metropolitan Orchestra.

A6095 { Valse Brillante Hunting Song. Piano Solo. Hofmann.

A5186 { Caprice Basque Nocturne in E Minor. Violin Solo.

A5940 { Star Spangled Banner. America. Louis Graveure.

Anderson Music Co., Ltd.

16, Des Voeux Road. Tel. 1322.

Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 344

NOW SHOWING LATEST STYLES IN

SOFT FELT AND STRAW HATS.

MADE BY

GLYN & CO.,

44, OLD BOND ST, LONDON, W.

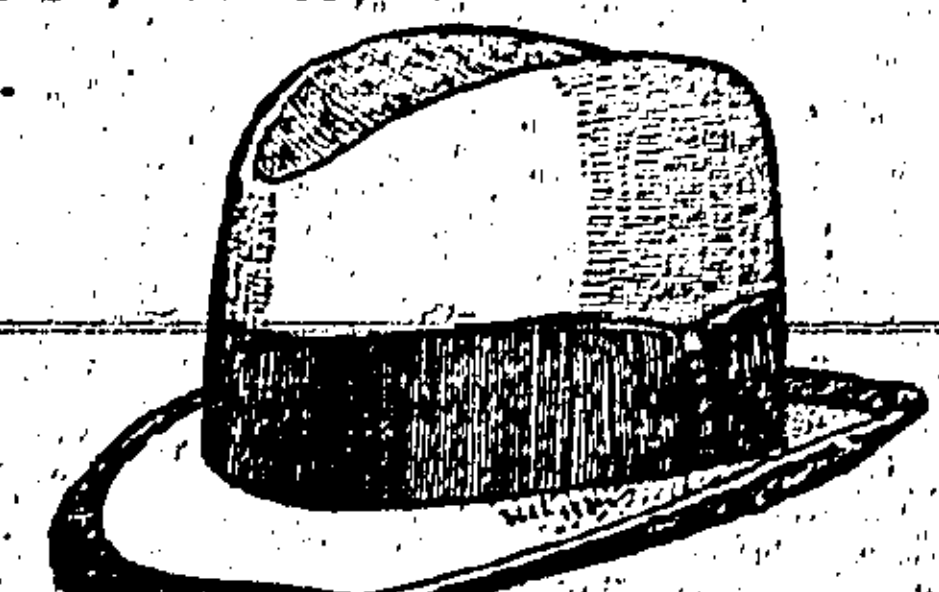
SINGLE AND DOUBLE TERAIS.

SOFT FELT AND THE

POPULAR VELOURS

IN ALL THE

NEWEST MATERIALS.



NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO. LIMITED.

OWING to the REMOVAL of the MACHINERY supplying the Lift Service, current will be DISCONNECTED FOR LIFTS on SUNDAY morning, NOV. 9th. The Lift Service will be resumed as early in the day as possible.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, November 6th, 1919. [1491]



IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OFFICE. NOTICE.

THIS Department will be Open for all purposes till MONDAY, NOVEMBER 10th. Licensed Warehouses will be entirely closed on that day.
C. W. BECKWITH, Superintendent.
Imports and Exports.
Hongkong, November 6th, 1919. [1499]

LOST.

A SMALL JAPANESE SPANIEL, female, white with light brown markings, near the Hongkong Hotel at 2.45 P.M. on November 6th.
Reward if necessary. Any one found in possession of Dog after this Notice will be prosecuted.
Telephone 1782.
"THORNHILL,"
SOLDIERS' CLUB.
[1493]

TO LET.

2 FLATS in EWO WESS, No. 8, THE PRAY, for 6 months from November 1st. For further particulars, apply to—
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
[1494]

NOTICE.

REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

IN Order to enable the Contractors to complete the work in connection with the above Hotel at the earliest possible date without interruption, and in order to avoid all possibility of damage to the Flooring, Tiles, Paint Work, etc., the public are requested to kindly refrain from visiting the Hotel as on and from this date until its completion and formal opening of which due Notice will be given by advertisement in the Local Newspapers.
The Management of the Hotel feel sure that they may rely upon the ready co-operation of the public in the foregoing regard.
Dated this Sixth day of November, 1919.
For THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.,
Proprietors of the REPULSE BAY HOTEL.
J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.
[1495]

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM UNITED KINGDOM, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship

"GLEN" LINE.

having arrived from the above ports. Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.
Goods not cleared by Nov. 12th, 1919, at 5 P.M., will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined by Messrs. Godard & Douglas, on Nov. 13th, 1919, at 10 A.M.
Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 30 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.
Hongkong, November 6th, 1919. [1496]

A. G. DA ROCHA.

IS THE AUCTIONEER.

A. G. DA ROCHA.

AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2333

FAVOURER with instructions from The Concerned.

will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, November 8th, 1919, at 2.30 P.M., at his Sales Room, Queen's Road Central (Old Post Office Building).

EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

Comprising—
Chesterfield Couch and Arm Chair, Blackwood Furniture, Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Tables, Brackets, Carpets and Rugs, Ornaments, Silk Tapestry Covered Drawing Room Suite, Sofa, Easy Chair, Occasional Table, Extension Dining Table, Bevelled Mirror, Wardrobe, Pictures, Curtains, Bed Sheets, Crockery, Glassware, Ornaments, Calender, Teak Bookcase, Dinner Wagon, Dining Chair, Silver Ware, Clocks, Marble-top Washstand, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Set, Electric boards and a long line of Sundries.
Catalogue will be issued.
Terms—Cash on Delivery.
Hongkong, October 31st, 1919.

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG GYMKEANA CLUB.

A SPECIAL MEETING of Members will be held at 8 P.M. in the Jockey Club Office on FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 7th, to consider and decide on the holding of an EXTRA GYMKEANA, in aid of CHARITY, on SATURDAY, November 9th.
H. B. L. DOWBIGIN,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, November 6th, 1919. [1488]

THE HONGKONG CORINTHIAN YACHT CLUB.

Season 1919-1920. Racing Fixtures.

CRUISER CHAMPIONSHIP First Race NOVEMBER 9th, Start 10 A.M.
Caul & Hayward Regs. First Race NOVEMBER 15th, Start 2.30 P.M.
FULL PARTICULARS ON CLUB NOTICE BOARD. [1482]

BANK HOLIDAY.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 5 of 1919, the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on MONDAY, NOVEMBER 10th, 1919.
Hongkong, November 6th, 1919. 1488

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

OUR Office has this day been REMOVED from No. 4, DES VOUTS ROAD CENTRAL to VICTORIA BUILDINGS, 8, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
VERNON & SMYTH,
Share and General Brokers.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1919. [1470]

LOST.

A Dark Brindle Bull PUP Bitch. Finder will be rewarded.
Reply to—Box No. 1474,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[1474]

WANTED.

EUROPEAN CLERK with experience in Imports and Exports. Good opportunities. Write stating qualifications and salary required, to—
Box No. 1448,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[1448]

WANTED.

SECOND ENGINEER for British Steamer "SUSMAN."
Apply—
GERMINAL CIGAR STORE,
18, Nathan Road, Kowloon.
[1411]

TO LET.

SUITABLE FOR COAL STORAGE.

A VACANT PLOT of Land at Yau-ma-tei.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION CO., LTD.
[1417]

TO LET.

A VACANT PLOT of Land, Praya East.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
[1396]

TO LET.

A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.
Alexandra Buildings
[1411]

FOR SALE.

"MOUNT GOUGH" No. 131, THE PRAY, 6-Roomed House with Large Garden.
Apply—
LOXLEY & CO.,
York Buildings.
[1285]

MRS. L. M. HUDSON.

SKIN AND HAIR SPECIALIST.

SUPERFLUOUS hair painlessly and permanently removed.
Best development and best reduction.
Chiropractic specialty. Late of Roshard College, Melbourne, Australia.
CAMPBELL, MOORE & CO.,
Chater Road.
[1483]

TRY JAPANESE CHOW.

Sukiyaki Torinabe Chiri Yosenabe
Tenfura Kakimehi
Just the season and best cooking
HOTEL CHITOSE
1st Class "H" Tel.
No. 11 Ha-Fung Lane.
[1397]

LADIES!

MRS. G. MATSUMURA (Just returned from Paris) is showing at our Art Gallery to the 15th November, the latest Paris FLYING STYLED DRESSES which are being offered at INTRODUCTORY PRICES.
Do not miss this opportunity.
KOMOR & KOMOR,
Alexandra Buildings.
[1484]

INTIMATIONS

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Society will be held at the Registered Office of the Society, Nos. 3 and 4, Queen's Building, Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, TO-DAY (FRIDAY), the Seventh day of November 1919, at 12 o'clock Noon, when the subjoined Resolutions will be proposed:—

1. That the fusion of the interests of the Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited, (in this and the following Resolutions referred to as "the Society") and the North China Insurance Company Limited (in this and the following Resolutions referred to as "the Company") be approved of and agreed to on the basis following:—
(a) That shares of the Society of the nominal value of £10 each whereof 24 per share shall be credited as paid up be allotted to the shareholders of the Company in exchange for the shares of the Company in the ratio of one and a half shares of the Society for each one share of the Company.
(b) That the Society in addition, make payment to the shareholders in the Company of the sum of £5 (Five pounds) Sterling in cash for each one share in the Company held by such shareholders exchanging their shares in manner and upon the basis mentioned in clause (a) above.
(c) That for the purpose of carrying into effect Resolution No. 1 (a) above, the Society do issue 15,000 shares of the nominal value of £10 each (whereof the sum of £4 per share is credited as paid up) out of its unimpaired capital of 104,000 shares.
(d) That the 15,000 shares, referred to in Resolution No. 2 above and when issued to rank for dividend and in all respects pari passu with the existing Ordinary shares of the Society and that the balance (if any) of such 15,000 shares be dealt with in such manner as the Board of Directors of the Society shall think most beneficial to the Society.

Dated this Twenty Fifth day of October, 1919.
C. H. P. HAY,
Deputy General Manager.
[1439]

PUBLIC AUCTION

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES

MR. GEO. P. LAMBERT has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, On FRIDAY, the 31st day November, 1919, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon at his Sale Room in Duddell Street, Victoria, Hongkong.
The Steamship "ASIA"

1061 tons now lying in Kowloon Bay in the Harbour of Hongkong together with all the furniture, Store equipment and appurtenances now on board.

IN ONE LOT

This ship is a Chinese ship registered in Canton and is constructed of steel. She has the following dimensions namely, Length 243 feet, Breadth 33 feet 6 inches, and Depth 18 feet, 9 inches, and her speed is about 10 knots. For further particulars and conditions of Sale and for orders for inspections of the vessel please apply to—

Messrs. KUNG YUEN,
223, Wing Lok Street,

Messrs. DEACON, LOCKER, DEACON & HARTSON,
1, Des Vout Road Central,
Vendors' Solicitors,
or to Mr. GEO. P. LAMBERT,
The Auctioneer.
[1463]

G. R.

NOTICE

ALL Persons, with the exception of persons of Chinese race, wishing to leave the Colony must have in their possession a VALID PASSPORT. Passengers not in possession of passports will not be allowed to leave the Colony.

All persons, with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE, 1919.

Forms of Registration, giving the particulars required, may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations. The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

E. D. C. WOLFE,
Captain Superintendent of Police.
Hongkong, September 22nd, 1919. 40

WE HAVE

Great Varieties of used and unused

POSTAGE STAMPS

Single, Sets, Packets, Bags,

and

on Approval Books

FOR COLLECTORS.

GRACA & CO.,

Dealers in

Postage Stamps, Post Cards, Seals, Toys,

etc., etc.

No. 10, WYNDHAM STREET,

HONGKONG.

P.O. Box 630 22

INTIMATION



A. S. WATSON & CO.,

LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1871.

CONFECTIONERY:

we have received fresh stocks of

CADBURY'S

CHOCOLATES

and

BUCHANAN'S

CHOCOLATES:

King George—Bourville Nut—

Queen's—Selected—Princess—

Boudoir—Equisite—Opera and

other varieties.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,

LIMITED.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

MARRIAGE.

BUYERS—HAMLYN—At H.B.M. Consulate-General, Shanghai, on October 31st, and at the Union Church by the Rev. C. E. Darwent, ALICE FREDERICK BUYERS, second son of the late Alice Buyers and the late Mrs. Buyers, of Singapore and Hongkong, to LILIAN IDA HAMLYN, youngest daughter of the late John Claudius Hamlyn and Mrs. Hamlyn, of Shanghai.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 101, DES VOUTS ROAD, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG NOVEMBER 7TH, 1919.

THE UNOFFICIAL ELEMENT.

The unofficial element in the Legislative Council of the Straits Settlements has not been conspicuously strong of recent years, according to the *Straits Times*, which forthwith proceeds to reveal the reasons. It would appear that, without realizing it, the members have been selling their birthright for a mess of pottage. With the best intentions in the world, we are told, the late Governor, Sir Anson Young, was in the habit of holding a symposium at Government House on the eve of each Council meeting, and at that gathering it was the custom to settle practically everything that was to be done at the public session. The inevitable consequence, our contemporary declares, was to make discussion a sham. Even a man of strong personality finds it difficult to ignore post-prandial chaff or genial persuasion, and flabbiness becomes the characteristic of Council discussions. More than once, it is asserted, a member from some outlying settlement has come down to breathe fire and fury, but in the mellow atmosphere of social chat, righteous indignation has evaporated and the member has returned to those he was supposed to represent with a foolish smile and a feeble phrase or two as the sole explanation of his failure to "straff" the powers-that-be. We do not know that any organised attempt to "nobble" the unofficial members in this way have been made in Hongkong; the attitude of the local Government, in the

past has been more nearly one of contempt than of conciliation; but the dinner party, no doubt, serves a useful purpose on occasion. It requires no little strength of mind to accept a man's hospitality overnight and to oppose his policy next morning, especially in small communities in which people are apt to regard a political attack as a personal affront. In official circles there is generally a deep-rooted faith in the virtues of silence, and that is why newspapers are regarded as an invention of the devil that ought to be controlled. It is not sufficient, however, in these days that facts should be confined only to the favoured few, while the public are left in ignorance. Even errors, when committed publicly in speech or in print, often serve a useful purpose by furnishing the opportunity to remove prevailing misconceptions, and we suspect that many a member of Parliament frames an apparently hostile question for the purpose of enabling the Government to correct false reports which are in circulation.

The second explanation which our contemporary offers for the unsatisfactory state of affairs of which it complains is that the Legislative body is becoming hopelessly stereotyped. Whatever may be said of the previous charge it cannot be denied that this one has a very direct application to Hongkong. It is contended that the best brains are not sought for; they get a chance only by accident; they happen to be associated with one of the firms which it is customary to regard as a "kind of electoral college." We have heard the question asked—Where would you find suitable members if Constitutional Reform were introduced and those who now enjoy a prescriptive right to a seat in the Council were deprived of that privilege? In the first place, of course, there is nothing to prevent the same gentlemen from becoming members if they possess the confidence of the community, and for them to resist the principle of popular election can only be regarded as an indication of doubt on this point. Such men find a place in the Shanghai Council, although, of course, the franchise in that settlement is based on a property qualification and therefore less democratic than that proposed for this Colony, where the jurors' list is suggested as the basis of the electoral system. The real reply, however, to those who fear that if the present system of nomination were discontinued we should be obliged to fall back on the same men is that there has been no dearth of candidates for vacancies in the Council in recent years, and the field of selection would be widened very considerably. As the representatives of the Justices of the Peace have shown, there are plenty of professional men every whit as capable of discussing public affairs intelligently as are the heads of the very oldest commercial houses. Nor are they any less independent. Though the idea may give a thrill of horror to some of our readers, we consider that it would be an advantage if the Council were to include representation of that class which, though it may not be very generously endowed with this world's goods, possesses its own needs. Putting the case at its worst, however, for the sake of argument, experience in this Colony proves that the best service in the Council is rendered to the community by those who receive their mandate from the community. It stands to reason that, as a general rule, it must be so.

One case (one death) of gastro-enteritis was reported in the Colony on Wednesday.

For being in unlawful possession of 42 taels of opium a Chinese woman was fined \$400 at the Magistracy, yesterday.

The two Chinese charged with being concerned in an armed robbery at U. Lok Lane have been committed for trial at the next Criminal Sessions.

Mr. H. E. Hyde, of Messrs. Brangwin, Clark & Co., London, arrived in the Colony on Wednesday by the *Mishima Maru* and is staying at the Hongkong Hotel.

The seven armed Chinese arrested by the Police in connection with the piracies at Lema and Lamma Islands were formally charged at the Magistracy, yesterday. A remand was granted in order to have the men identified by some people who were in hospital.

The 1,380 taels of opium, valued at about \$19,000, seized by the Police on the *Sui An* were confiscated at the Magistracy, yesterday. Unfortunately no one was arrested in connection with the smuggling, otherwise the fine might have amounted to \$150,000.

Count de Toulouse de Lautrec de Savine, who recently paid a brief visit to Hongkong, is in trouble again. He appeared before the Mixed Court, Shanghai, the other day on a charge of forging the name of Consul-General Wilm to a passport, and was remanded for trial before the Russian Assessor.

Mr. M. K. Lo appeared before Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Magistracy, yesterday, and applied for a rehearing of the case in which the manager of the Ko Shing Theatre was fined \$110 for overgrowing and for obstructing the gangway. Mr. Lo said that the manager would prove that there were only 30 persons in the theatre in excess of the regulation number and not 400 as had been stated. Mr. Lindsell fixed the rehearing for Tuesday.

The Ceylon Reform Deputation to Lord Milner was very sympathetically received. Mr. H. J. C. Pereira, the leader of the Deputation, delivered a brilliant speech, in the course of which he pressed for an elected majority in the Legislative Council and for the introduction into the Executive Council of unofficial members at least equal in number to the official members. Lord Milner intimated that he was asking H. E. the Governor of Ceylon to come to England to discuss the question.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "HONGKONG CHINESE COMMERCIAL NEWS."]

KAN WAN-PANG APPOINTED PREMIER.

SHANGHAI, November 5th.

President Chu Sak-chong issued an edict to-day appointing Kan Wan-pang Premier. Kan took up duties to-day.

THE NEW CABINET.

The new Cabinet will be made up, as follows:—

Minister for the Interior.—Tin Man-lit.
Minister for Finance.—Chow Chi-tsai.
Minister for Commerce and Agriculture.—Cheung Chi-tam.

Minister for the Navy.—Sah Ching-ping.
Minister for Foreign Affairs.—Luk Ching-cheung.

Kan Wan-pang will be Minister of the Military Board in addition to being Premier.

Kan announces that the new Government will make its best endeavour to arrange Peace with the South.

THE LIKELIHOOD OF FIGHTING.

Li Hon-ki, Military Governor of Fukien, has telegraphed to the Peking Government asking for 600,000 rounds of ammunition and 4,000 shells on account of the threatened attack by the Canton soldiers.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHINA MAIL."]

THE "FAZILKA'S" CARGO.

SINGAPORE, November 5th.

The *Fazilka's* cargo from Singapore included \$500,000 worth of specie.

It is stated that undeclared gold to the value of \$1,000,000 was hidden on board by 600 Indians who embarked at Penang.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

AN AUTONOMOUS TIBET.

In the House of Commons, Sir J. D. Rees asked whether any arrangement had been made with the Chinese Government regarding the boundaries of an autonomous Tibet and whether the Agreement of 1913 had been ratified.

Mr. Cecil Harmsworth replied that negotiations with the Chinese Government regarding the boundaries of Tibet were progressing in Peking. The answer to the second part of the question was in the negative.

Figure 1. The effect of the concentration of the *Ag* ions on the $\log_{10}$ of the number of *E. coli* cells per ml of the water. The $\log_{10}$ of the number of *E. coli* cells per ml of the water was determined after 24 h of the contact of the water with the *Ag* ions. The concentration of the *Ag* ions was 0.01, 0.05, 0.1, 0.5, 1, 5, 10, 50, 100, 500, and 1000 mg/l. The $\log_{10}$ of the number of *E. coli* cells per ml of the water was determined after 24 h of the contact of the water with the *Ag* ions. The concentration of the *Ag* ions was 0.01, 0.05, 0.1, 0.5, 1, 5, 10, 50, 100, 500, and 1000 mg/l.

VELUVINE ENAMEL PAINTS

For Bath Tubs, Bedsteads, Ironwork, etc.,
are Unsurpassed for Artistic Home Decoration.

VELUVINE PAINTS
are ready for use and easily applicable.

PERMANENT STOCKS OF ALL COLOURS
In tins of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 10 Gallons.

T. E. M. A., SHANGHAI
IMPORTERS AND ENGINEERS

2 North Soochow Road.

Tel. North 462/3.

TO SAVE YOUR MONEY

We sell high-class Cigars,
Cigarettes and Tobaccos
at very moderate prices.

TABAQUERIA FILIPINA,

10, Des Voeux Road, Opposite King Edward Hotel.

OUR PRICE LISTS HAVE NOW BEEN PUBLISHED AND
THESE MAY BE HAD ON APPLICATION AT OUR STORE.

The Robinson Piano Co., Ltd.

Brinsmead
Chappell
Estey
Challen
Hamilton

Agents for

A GOOD INVESTMENT

is always sought after. Any expenditure, however, which promotes one's well-being is a sound investment. Good health, undoubtedly, is one of the greatest assets a man or woman can possess for without it none can be at their best physically or mentally. Hence good health, the joy of life is dimmed, a Beecham's Pills is a paying investment for all who desire to promote and maintain good health. It is wise to have recourse to this wonderful specific on the first signs of indigestion. When the stomach is disordered, when the appetite is poor, when the bowels are irregular, the liver sluggish or you feel generally out of sorts you cannot do better than take a few doses of this world-famous medicine. You will certainly benefit. There are ample returns in health and satisfaction for all who invest in the remedy of

Beecham's Pills

Prepared only by THOMAS BEECHAM, St. Helens, England.

Sold everywhere in boxes, price 9d (36 pills) 1/1d (56 pills) & 2/9 (168 pills).

LEAGUE AND ITS CRITICS. LORD R. CECIL'S REJOINDER.

POWER OF WORLD PUBLIC OPINION.

At the meeting of the International Brotherhood Congress at the City Temple on September 17th an address by Lord Robert Cecil on "The League of Nations" was read by Mr. W. Ward, Lord Robert himself not being present.

We were rightly thankful, said Lord Robert Cecil, for our glorious victory. The alternative to victory would have been the victory of Germany, and all that that would have meant for Christian civilization. We were right, therefore, to rejoice, to praise the gallantry and skill of our sailors and soldiers, and to reward them for their devotion and courage. But war was a horrible thing, involving every kind of moral and material disaster. Christians had no excuse for misapprehension on the subject. The teaching of the bible was quite clear. If war was tolerated by Christian communities it was only because it was a necessary evil. Horrible as it was, it was better than condoning crime, and until something could be put in its place to restrain international wrongdoing, war, increasing, as were bound to believe it would increase, in ferocity and destructiveness, was our only resource. But we were bound by every dictate of Christianity and humanity to do our best to get rid of this relic of barbarism.

There was general agreement that for the settlement of international disputes and the enforcing of international justice a substitute for war should be found. But differences of opinion arose upon any particular suggestion. As far as he knew every method of keeping peace except the League of Nations had been tried and had failed. Time after time alliances formed with the object of preserving peace had been a provocation to war. The Holy Alliance, that great instrument of European oppression, began in this way, and in modern times scarcely any international coalition had been formed which, however nefarious its real aims, did not profess to be an instrument of peace. When they had the balance of power, the inevitable reply to any partial alliance, and the Concert of Europe, the forerunner perhaps, of the League of Nations, which, though ultimately ineffective, was, in some degree beneficial as long as it lasted. The one expedient that had so far never been put into operation was an agreement among all the powers of the world—and it was essential that all the powers should be included in it—to set up a new international system, on the basis of international co-operation, that was the fundamental idea of the League of Nations as established in the Covenant. It had numerous critics, some appeared quite frankly to national selfishness. They were perhaps commoner in the United States than in this country, but they existed here. "We are strong," they say, "and any change in the existing system must diminish our power"; and some of them added, "since we are the most enlightened of the nations our supremacy is good for the world."

"ENLIGHTENED" SUPREMACY.

Every self-respecting nation regarded itself as the most enlightened; even the Prussian did so before the war; and such was the argument by which they defended their attempt to dominate the world. Others, more subtle, argued that the idea of a League of Nations was all right, but that the Covenant contained this or that provision which would so interfere with national self-love or national interests that it would lead to friction and ultimately to war rather than to peace. Men who argued thus surely forgot that the conception underlying the whole Covenant was that a world peace could only be established by the operation of a world-public opinion. The framers of the Covenant believed that the peoples of the world never really desired war, and that it always arose either from some international misunderstanding or from the ambition of a relatively small group of men. Unless this postulate was true it must be admitted that there was no hope for the success of the League or indeed for the future of civilization. If it were really true that men were so mad that a majority, or even a large fraction, of civilized mankind did desire war for its own sake then undoubtedly wars would occur. But if, on the contrary, it were true that every thinking man and woman must passionately desire peace, then it would seem that if you could only secure time for men's passions to cool before they engaged in war and opportunity for them to know the full facts of any international dispute, their common sense would ensure the preservation of peace. It was to provide machinery for such delay and consideration that the Covenant was framed, and all its provisions, its permanent secretariat, its encouragement of peaceful co-operation amongst nations, its insistence on international publicity, its advocacy of international disarmament, were all intended to subserve that one great object. (Cheers.)

There were those who held that any attempt by material provision to enforce peace was doomed to disappointment.

They said, with great truth, that the keeping of peace must ultimately depend upon the wishes of men; that even though it were true that most of them desired peace, yet humanity, being prone to evil, is liable to be overwhelmed by gusts of passion which hurry them into wars, "and for this," said these critics, "there is only one remedy, and that must be a spiritual one—the regeneration of mankind." All this was true enough. If we relied upon the provisions of the Covenant to preserve peace, we should be living in a fool's paradise. The most that any instrument of that kind could do was to remove obstacles from the path of peace, and allow the better nature of mankind to have its full influence on international relations.

"The real motive for peace must be sought elsewhere. In the application of the principles of Christianity to international relations lay the only solution of the problem. And if it were so a great responsibility rested on the British people. They professed themselves to be a Christian nation, and when all deductions had been made there was an element of truth in that profession. Christian internationalism was not easy to achieve. It might not be possible always simply to apply to nations the precepts of Christian morality as they affected individuals. But that should be our endeavour, and it was the duty of every citizen of the Empire to approach the consideration of international problems with the firm resolve to be guided not by a narrow conception of national interests, but by the broad principles of mercy and pity, of truth and of justice. It was not the Covenant of the League of Nations which could save humanity and civilization, but the spirit which underlay the Covenant. (Cheers.)

DISAPPOINTED IDEALISTS.

Dr. Gilbert Murray said that in the distress and perils through which the world was passing the true principle to guide us was that of brotherhood. Another principle he took for granted, the principle of sincerity; we must face facts. The League of Nations would not be really in existence until the Peace Treaty was ratified, but the machine was there, and could be criticised. The result was similar to that of a man's dream coming true—disappointment, because it was not like the dream. The League was thought of as a new Brotherhood of Nations and it was found to be a large Government office and secretariat of an unusually cumbersome kind, and an office more difficult to run than most. Many idealists were disappointed; they said it was composed of the Foreign Offices of various nations, it was not what they wanted. Above this great office was a Cabinet of Ministers of England, France, Italy, Japan, and, it was hoped, of the United States, together with representatives of four lesser Powers, and idealists said it was but a glorified cabinet, not a council of mankind.

The main duties of the League would be to administer its own charter and the Treaty of Paris. Idealists might say they cared nothing for the Treaty, it was not a charter of human liberty, and the League would be but an engine of old diplomacy with increased power. But the League had to be made out of existing materials; it had to be made up of nations exhausted, embittered, suffering from the strain of war, desolated, half bankrupt. It was too new to have thrust upon it a complete constitution. In a few years and under peace conditions the powers of the League might be defined and extended. Meantime we must not allow the law of the League to be defied. The Turks had openly announced their intention of continuing massacres in Armenia if left alone; and we must see that they were not left alone. (Cheers.) In the discussion which followed, Bishop Brewster (Winnipeg) suggested as a war memorial the establishment of a great international university.

"BISMARCK'S PRESS."

Mr. J. A. Spender, editor of the Westminster Gazette, in his paper on "Brotherhood and the Press," referred to Bismarck's manipulation of the Press, and said he would gladly see the League of Nations have the power publicly to denounce those who were convicted of bribing or suborning the Press, or of accepting bribes for the promotion of international discord. A Government-controlled Press would have all the vices and none of the virtues of the present system, lead to disloyalty and the foolish production of official mendacity. An educated public could not be long deceived by a newspaper and were assisted by variety of opinions and conflicting views. He looked with anxiety at the tendency to combine a large number of newspapers under one control. It might lead to dissemination of machine-made opinions. He would like to have the law altered to bring home full responsibility to every writer in a newspaper, that he might not take shelter under the publisher and editor.

In a short discussion, Mr. B. Chandra Pal, an Indian delegate, pleaded for a free Press in India, and the submission to the League of an annual record of the exercise of mandatory power.

THEATRE ROYAL. THE FRAWLEY COMPANY

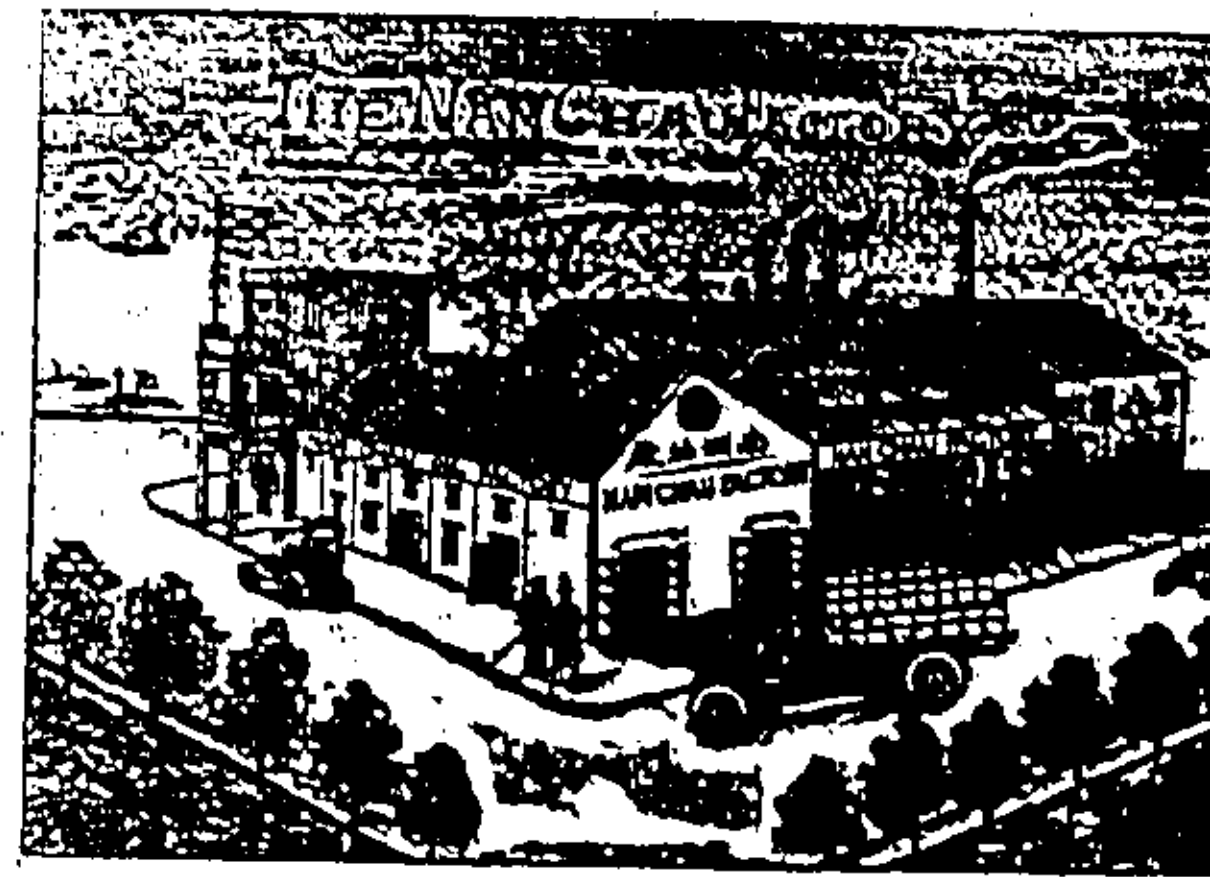
Commencing TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 11th, at 9.15 p.m.

In a Season of the Latest and Greatest of London and New York Successes.

TUESDAY, Nov. 11th: "THREE WISE FOOLS."
Austin Strong's delightful comedy.
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 12th: "TURN TO THE RIGHT."
by Mitchell Smith and John L. Hazard—America's greatest comedy.
THURSDAY, Nov. 13th: "POLLY WITH A PAST."
A Comedy with complications, by George Middleton & Guy Bolton.
FRIDAY, Nov. 14th: "LOMBARDI, LTD."
The Nations' latest Broadway Comedy Hit.
SATURDAY, Nov. 15th: "PARLOR, BEDROOM AND BATH."
A fresh, dippant, farcical frolic by C. W. Bell and Mark Swan.

Prices as Usual. Booking at MOUTRIE'S

[1472]



IMPORTANT NOTICE.

IN Manufactures the most Important Point is Improvement, and in Dietetics Cleanliness. Science always insists on these Maxims.

Groundnut or Peanut Oil can be used as a substitute for Olive Oil. Butter or Lard, but when Slightly Dirty is injurious to health.

In China, by the Ordinary Methods of Extraction, Dirt and Dust are not guarded against. Our Method shows a great advance. By the use of New Machinery and New Methods Scrupulous Cleanliness is Assured.

Our Machinery during the Process Filters the Oil while our Factory is Free from Dust. Our Oil is Clear, Sweet and Fragrant, and Compares most favourably with other Oils used for Culinary purposes: there is no residue.

Prices are moderate so as to induce new business.

Analysis is always given before Shipment to Foreign Countries.

NAM CHAU OIL FACTORY,

Office:—No. 28, Connaught Road West, HONGKONG.

Factory:—No. 38, Kwei Lin Street, SAMSHUIPO.

This Sole Proprietorship of this concern belongs entirely to a Chinese Citizen.

[895]

SHIPBUILDERS.
SHIP REPAIRERS.
BOILER MAKERS.
FORGE MASTERS.
OXY-ACETYLENE &
ELECTRIC WELDERS.
MECHANICAL &
ELECTRICAL
ENGINEERS.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY
OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

—DRY DOCK—

Length 787 Feet.
Length on Blocks 750 Feet
Depth on Centre of
Sill (H.W.O.S.T.) 34 ft. 6 ins.

—THREE SLIPWAYS—

Capable of Handling Ships Up
to 3,000 Tons Displacement.
Electric Crane at Sea Wall, Capable of
Lifting 100 Tons at 70 Feet Radius.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

TEL. ADDRESS: "TAIKOODOCK," HONGKONG.

TELEPHONE NO. 219.

CALL FLAG: "O" OVER ABB. PENWANT.

HONGKONG, CHINA, & JAPAN.

THOS. COOK & SON.

TOURIST, STEAMSHIP AND FORWARDING AGENTS, BANKERS, ETC.

OFFICIAL PASSENGER AGENTS TO THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT.

TICKETS SUPPLIED TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD at Tariff Rates.
LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.
BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

Cook's "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLERS' GAZETTE" containing Sailings and Fares from the Far East to all parts of the World will be forwarded free on application.
Telegraphic address "COUPON."
Telephone No. 524.

Hongkong Hotel Buildings, corner of Pedder Street,
and Des Voeux Road, HONGKONG.

Also SHANGHAI, PEKING, YOKOHAMA, MANILA.
Chief Office:—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION
No. 1
No. 2
No. 3
No. 4
No. 5
No. 6
No. 7
No. 8
No. 9
No. 10
No. 11
No. 12
No. 13
No. 14
No. 15
No. 16
No. 17
No. 18
No. 19
No. 20
No. 21
No. 22
No. 23
No. 24
No. 25
No. 26
No. 27
No. 28
No. 29
No. 30
No. 31
No. 32
No. 33
No. 34
No. 35
No. 36
No. 37
No. 38
No. 39
No. 40
No. 41
No. 42
No. 43
No. 44
No. 45
No. 46
No. 47
No. 48
No. 49
No. 50
No. 51
No. 52
No. 53
No. 54
No. 55
No. 56
No. 57
No. 58
No. 59
No. 60
No. 61
No. 62
No. 63
No. 64
No. 65
No. 66
No. 67
No. 68
No. 69
No. 70
No. 71
No. 72
No. 73
No. 74
No. 75
No. 76
No. 77
No. 78
No. 79
No. 80
No. 81
No. 82
No. 83
No. 84
No. 85
No. 86
No. 87
No. 88
No. 89
No. 90
No. 91
No. 92
No. 93
No. 94
No. 95
No. 96
No. 97
No. 98
No. 99
No. 100

WAI KEE

FLAG and SAILMAKER.
No. 113, Des Voeux Road Central,
Top Floor,
HONGKONG.
Telephone No. 1833.

[76]

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS

November 5th.
Takeno Maru, Japanese str., 658 tons, Capt. Ogawa, from Keelung, with a cargo of coal. M. B. K.
West Island, American str., 3,657 tons, Capt. Muirhead, from Seattle and Shanghai. Pacific Mail.
 November 6th.
Chelun, Chinese str., 634 tons, Capt. Thomson, from Singapore, with a general cargo.—Ying Lee.
Chenai, British str., 1,334 tons, Capt. Laver, from Shanghai and Swatow, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
Changshou, British str., 1,506 tons, Capt. Partridge, from Saigon, with a cargo of rice.—B. & S.
Chong Sang, British str., 1,121 tons, Capt. Baker, from Shanghai with a general cargo.—J. M. & Co.
Glenyle, British str., 3,063 tons, Capt. Griffiths, from Singapore, with a general cargo.—J. M. & Co.
Kashima Maru, Japanese str., 1,473 tons, Capt. Sako, from Canton, with ballast.—Doddwell & Co.
Shanai, British str., 1,325 tons, Capt. Mculloch, from Canton, with ballast.—B. & S.
Tachun, Chinese str., 1,216 tons, Capt. Halkett, from Shanghai, with a general cargo. C. M. S. N. Co.
Wing Sang, British str., 1,517 tons, Capt. Christie, from Wuhu, with a cargo of rice.—J. M. & Co.
Yamagata Maru, Japanese str., 2,322 tons, Capt. Nakajima, from Moji, with a general cargo.—N. Y. K.

PASSENGERS

DEPARTURES

Per s.s. *Mitsubishi Maru*: Miss Rose Ah Wee, Mrs. J. Milne, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Smart, Mr. and Mrs. I. Sutcliffe, Miss Sutcliffe, Miss K. Robertson, Miss D. Wyon, Miss R. Jones, Miss I. Hughes, Mrs. J. L. Heath, Mr. K. Stow, Colonel Duguetiere, Mr. F. E. E. Mr. J. M. P. P. Mr. and Mrs. E. Abraham, Mr. and Mrs. Westerhant, Miss J. Ferguson, Mr. and Mrs. Nutt, Mr. J. Williams, Mr. E. G. Davies, Mr. A. D. Dias, and Mr. D. H. Lawrence.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The R.M.S. *Empress of Russia* left Kobe on November 5th, and was due at Shinjuku on November 6th.
 The s.s. *Eastern*, of the Eastern and Australian S.S. Co., left Manila for this port on the 5th instant, and is due here today, at about noon.
 The N.Y.K. s.s. *Yokohama Maru* (European line) left Kobe for this port via Moji and Shanghai on November 4th, and is expected here on November 13th.

WEATHER REPORT.

November 6th, at 12.07.—No returns from Vladivostok or Japan.

Pressure has increased moderately at Shanghai and increased slightly along the coast from Amoy to Tientsin. It is nearly stationary over the Philippines and the Marias.

An anti-cyclone is forming over China. Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 72.53 inches, against an average of 80.81 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Distance	Forecast
Hongkong to Gap Rock	Light N. with freshening; fair.
Formosa Channel	fresh.
South Coast of China between the same as Hongkong and Lamook	No. 1.
South Coast of China between the same as Hongkong and Hainan	No. 1.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE

REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE BETWEEN
 JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
TJILIWONG	JAVA		10th Nov.	JAPAN
TJISALAK	JAVA			
TIPANAS	JAVA			

*Wireless Telegraphy.
 The Steamers are fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Balcón Passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands India and Australia.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage apply to the

York Building, 1st Floor.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE.
 Telephone No. 1874.

FOR NEW YORK.

AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. CO.

S.S. "SLAVIC PRINCE"

will be despatched for NEW YORK via SUEZ CANAL on or about
 December 1st.

For Freight and further particulars, apply to—

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
 Agents

[1323]

N. Y. K.
 NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Manila, Shanghai & Japan ports.

Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.

KASHIMA MARU ... Saturday, 22nd Nov., at 11 a.m.
 FUSHIMI MARU ... Saturday, 13th Dec., at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said and Marseilles.

YOKOHAMA MARU ... Friday, 14th Nov., at Noon.
 TAMBA MARU ... Friday, 28th Nov., at Noon.

MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

AKI MARU ... Wednesday, 19th Nov., at 11 a.m.
 TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 24th Dec., at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK & HAVANA via Kobe, Yokohama, Muroran, SAN Francisco, Panama & Colon.

TOKIWA MARU ... Saturday, 22nd November.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

YAMAGATA MARU ... Friday, 7th November.
 TAMA MARU ... Thursday, 27th November.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

NAGATO MARU ... Wednesday, 19th Nov.
 MURORAN MARU ... Thursday, 4th Dec.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

TANGO MARU ... Saturday, 22nd Nov., at 11 a.m.
 NIKKO MARU ... Saturday, 20th Dec., at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

MISHIMA MARU ... Thursday, 6th Nov., at 11 a.m.
 KOSOKU MARU ... Saturday, 6th November.
 SADO MARU ... Thursday, 13th Nov., at 11 a.m.
 HWAHUI ... Monday, 17th November.

EXTRA SERVICES (Marseilles, L'pool, Antwerp, R'dam H'burg etc.)

TATSUNO MARU (London, Antwerp & Hamburg) ... Wednesday, 19th Nov.
 TSUSHIMA MARU (Marseilles & Liverpool) ... End of Nov.
 DURBAN MARU (London, Antwerp, Rotterdam & Hamburg) ... Middle of Dec.

For further information apply to—NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
 Telephone Nos. 292 & 293. S. YASUDA, Manager

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U.S. MAIL LINE.

Operating the new first-class steamers

"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" AND "COLOMBIA."

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,

VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG AT NOON.

S.S. "VENEZUELA" ... Tuesday, Dec. 2nd, 1919.
 S.S. "ECUADOR" ... Wednesday, Dec. 31st, 1919.
 S.S. "COLOMBIA" ... Jan. 25th, 1920.

ALSO

The following U.S. Shipping Board vessels

S.S.	Sails from San Francisco	Due to sail from Hongkong
S.S. "WEST INSKIP"	Oct. 25th, 1919	Dec. 17th, 1919.
S.S. "WEST CADDOA"	Oct. 30th, 1919	Dec. 24th, 1919.
S.S. "WEST CONOB"	Nov. 1st, 1919	Dec. 26th, 1919.
S.S. "WEST YACA"	Nov. 10th, 1919	Jan. 3rd, 1920.
S.S. "WEST KADOR"	Nov. 20th, 1919	Jan. 10th, 1920.
S.S. "WEST NERIS"	Dec. 28th, 1919	Feb. 15th, 1920.

Cargo accepted on through Bills of Lading to Baltimore, Havana, Central and South American ports.

For further information apply to—

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. COMPANY,

Alexandra Building,

Chater Road,

Telephone 141.

Cable Address "SOLANO."

INDO-CHINA
 STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

MANILA ... "YUENSHANG" ... Fri., 7th Nov., 3 p.m.
 SHANGHAI via SWATOW ... "CHOYSHANG" ... Tues., 11th Nov., 11 a.m.
 STRAITS & CALCUTTA ... "KAMSANG" ... Tues., 11th Nov., 3 p.m.
 SHANGHAI ... "KWONGSHANG" ... Wed., 12th Nov., 11 a.m.
 Tientsin, via WEIHAIWEI and CHEFOO ... "CHEONGSHANG" ... Thurs., 13th Nov., 2 p.m.
 KOBE ... "KWAIHANG" ... Fri., 14th Nov., 11 a.m.
 MANILA ... "LOONSHANG" ... Fri., 14th Nov., 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE:—This line affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore, returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.
 All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully-qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE:—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained, and through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE:—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE:—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong when convenient.

HOSENG LINE:—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.
 Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Brunei, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datt.

TIENTSIN LINE:—A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Cheloo.

For Freight or passage apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
 General Managers.

Telephone No. 214.

CP
 OS

SAILINGS

HONGKONG to VANCOUVER

(via Shanghai, Nagasaki (*Moji) Kobe & Yokohama)

STEAMERS: From Hongkong To Vancouver

STEAMERS	From Hongkong	To Vancouver
EMPEROR OF JAPAN	Nov. 19	Dec. 10
EMPEROR OF ASIA	Nov. 27	Dec. 15
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Dec. 5	Jan. 12
EMPEROR OF JAPAN	Jan. 14	Feb. 4
EMPEROR OF ASIA	Jan. 22	Feb. 9
EMPEROR OF JAPAN	Mar. 10	Mar. 21
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Mar. 11	Mar. 30
EMPEROR OF ASIA	Mar. 22	Apr. 15
EMPEROR OF JAPAN	Apr. 8	Apr. 28
EMPEROR OF ASIA	May 5	May 26
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	May 6	May 28
EMPEROR OF ASIA	May 29	June 22
EMPEROR OF JAPAN	June 3	June 21
EMPEROR OF ASIA	June 30	July 21
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	July 1	July 19

Passages Fares Hongkong to United Kingdom.

EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	EMPEROR OF JAPAN	Gold
16,850 Tons Reg.	6,000 Tons Reg.	6,000
EMPEROR OF ASIA	6,000 Tons Reg.	6,000
16,850 Tons Reg.	6,163 Tons Reg.	6,163

Fares & Sailings subject to change without notice.

For Fares and other information please apply to HONGKONG OFFICE.

Telephone 732. Cable address: CANPAC.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
 OCEAN SERVICES

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES, SANDAKAN AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamer	Arr. Hongkong from Australia	Lv. Hongkong for Australia
"TAIYUAN"	23rd November.	10th November, Noon
"CHANGSHA"	23rd November.	28th November.

These Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports. For freight or passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. [1425]

GLEN AND SHIRE

Joint Service of Steamers.

U.K. STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE.

OUTWARDS.

Vessel	Due Hongkong
"GLENAPP"	15th Nov.
"GLENAMOT"	30th Nov.

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Discharges
"GLENAPP"	13th November	GENOA & LONDON
"CAENAEVONSHIRE"	18th November	LONDON & ROTTERDAM
"CARDIGANSHIRE"	1st December	GENOA & LONDON
"CARMARTHENSHIRE"	4th December	LONDON & ANTWERP

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For freight or further particulars please apply to—

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.,

(The Glen Line, Ltd.)

AGENTS: The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.

(Owners of "Shire" Line)

Tel. No. 215, sub. ex. 23.

[17]

(Cable Address:

Kawakisen, Kobe.

Bentley's, A.B.C. 5th Ed.

and Scott's Codes.

Telephone: Sannomiya

2814, 3833.

KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA

(KAWASAKI STEAMSHIP CO.)

CAPITAL PAID-UP—Y20,000,000

President: Mr. Y. KAWASAKI.

Vice-President: Mr. K. MATSUKATA.

Managing Director: Mr. MASAYA ABE.

The Company has on hand a Large Number of

NEW CARGO STEAMERS

ALWAYS READY FOR

CHARTERS of all descriptions.

The following are comprised in the Company's Fleet:—

Eleven steamers of 9,100 tons each deadweight.

And, under the Company's management:—

Twenty steamers of about 9,100 tons deadweight each.

Two steamers of about 6,400 tons deadweight each.

(Belonging to the Kawasaki Dockyard Co., Ltd.)

For Charter Rates and all other particulars apply to the

KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA,

No. 8, Bunko, Kobe.

[1400]

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to SHIRAZ, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to SHIRAZ, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
Managing Agents.

"ELIEMAN" LINE.

(RUEYMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

or to BEISS & Co., Canton.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
General Agents.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For Steamer To Sail

SHANGHAI and TSINGTAO	"CHENAN"	On 9th Nov.	D'light
WUHAN, CHENGTOO & TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 10th Nov.	3 P.M.
SWATOW and HANGKOK	"CHANGCHOW"	On 11th Nov.	9.30 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On 11th Nov.	Noon.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 18th Nov.	3 P.M.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (thrice weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking Cargo en route through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Wootung.

SWATOW LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

TELEPHONE 36

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passenger Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW

AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAIHONG"	Capt. J. W. Evans ...	FRIDAY,	7th Nov., at 1 P.M.
"QUINNEBAUG"	Capt. J. Medina ...	SUNDAY,	16th Nov., at 9 A.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
General Manager.

NEW YORK DIRECT.

Joint Service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

(OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD., AND "CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.)

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

"RURYLOCHUS"	... via Panama ...	25th Nov.
"CITY OF NEWCASTLE"	... via Suez ...	30th Nov.
"KNIGHT TEMPLAR"	... via Panama ...	2nd Dec.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owner's option. Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG.
HONGKONG AND CANTON BEISS & CO., CANTON.

1214

P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA,
AFRICAN AND EASTERN &
AUSTRALIAN LINES

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND).

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CHYLOM, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

SAILINGS FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due at Marseilles about	Due at London about
NOVARA	18th Dec.	23rd Jan.	1st Feb.
RASHGAR	28th Dec.	30th Jan.	8th Feb.

FOR

BOMBAY VIA STRAITS & COLOMBO.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due Bombay about
DUNERA	8th Nov. at 11 A.M.	25th Nov.
DILWARA	18th Dec.	3rd Jan.

FOR

CALCUTTA VIA STRAITS & RANGOON.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due Calcutta about
GREGORY APCAR	15th Nov.	5th Dec.

FOR

AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA TORRES STRAITS.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due Sydney about
EASTERN	23rd Nov.	18th Dec.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Yokohama about
EASTERN	8th Nov.	to Kobe direct
NOVARA	18th Nov.	2nd Dec.
ABRATON APCAR	18th Nov.	27th Nov. (Kobe).
KASHGAR	28th Nov.	8th Dec.
DILWARA	4th Dec.	7th Dec. (Shanghai).

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Tickets Interchangeable.
1st Saloon Passengers may travel by P. & O. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.
Parcels Measuring not more than 2 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DODGINS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fare, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.
Agents.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER.
(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe).

"ICONIUM"	... About Nov. 8th.
"WHEATLAND"	... About Nov. 9th.
"ENDICOTT"	... About Nov. 17th.
"ELKTON"	... About Nov. 19th.
"ELDRIDGE"	... About Dec. 10th.
"EDMORE"	... About Dec. 24th.

For PORTLAND direct.

(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe).

"WEST HARTLAND"	... About Nov. 27th.
"WABAN"	... About Dec. 1st.
"NISHMAHA"	... About Dec. 11th.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Common Points.

For Freight and Particulars apply to

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

TELEPHONE 2477 & 2478.

Fifth Floor, HOTEL MANGROVE.

LLOYD TRIESTINO
S.S. "NIPPON"

For SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and TRIESTE hence, about Nov. 20th.

To be followed by

S.S. "PERSIA"

S.S. "AFRICA"

For freight or passage apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
Agents.

1122

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
"PERSIA MARU"	9,000	Nov. 14th.
"SIBERIA MARU"	30,000	Nov. 28th. (from Kobe)
"KOREA MARU"	30,000	Dec. 2nd.
"NIPPON MARU"	11,000	Dec. 6th.
"TENYO MARU"	23,000	Dec. 18th.
"SHINYO MARU"	23,000	Jan. 13th.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CAELAO, ARICA, IQUIQUE, THENCE BY TRANS-ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
"KIYO MARU"	17,500	Jan. 31, 1920.
"ANYO MARU"	12,100	Mar. 13th.
"SEIYO MARU"	14,000	May 11th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. (and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.)
Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

Telephone 2274 and 2275.

T. DAIGO, Manager,
King's Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DEPARTURE	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"SPHINX"	On or about 9th Nov.
	"ANDRE LEBON"	On or about 17th Nov.

MARSEILLES via HAIPHONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DUEBOUT, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

SHANGHAI ... "SCHARNHORST" ... On or about 30th Nov.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

TELEPHONE 740.

J. TOURNET,
Acting Agent,
Queen's Building.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

LONDON & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"CELESTES MARU" ... Saturday 8th November.

"ALPS MARU" ... End of November.

GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN and CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

"SEATTLE MARU" ... Monday, 17th November.

BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"INDUS MARU" ... Thursday, 8th November.

"SAIGON MARU" ... Thursday, 20th November.

SAIGON, BANGKOK, SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service

"UNNAN MARU" ... Monday, 1st December.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND

"MADRAS MARU" ... N.Z. and ADELAIDE

"KUNAJIRI MARU" ... Tuesday, 11th November.

"KUNAJIRI MARU" ... Friday, 6th December.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—Regular fortnightly services touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway

"AFRICA MARU" ... Monday, 17th November.

"CANADA MARU" ... Thursday, 27th November.

JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Yokohama.

KEELUNG via SWATOW, AMOY—These 8 steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.

"AMAKUSA MARU" ... Sunday, 9th November.

For TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA,
Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

33

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" "CHINA" "NILE"
15,000 tons 10,000 tons 11,000 tons.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU

"NANKING" 13th Jan. 1920. "CHINA" Nov. 22nd. "NILE" Dec. 20th.

[An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.]

Prince's Buildings.

O. H. BUTTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,
Lee House Street
Tel. 1942

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The Money Order Service with the Philippine Islands has been temporarily suspended.

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DATE
AUSTRALIA and MANILA	Eastern	7th Nov.
EUROPE (via SHANGHAI)	Donnerstag	7th Nov.
SHANGHAI	Dunera	7th Nov.
SHANGHAI	Swinyang	7th Nov.
MANILA	Peria Mira	7th Nov.
U.S.A. and JAPAN	Yokohama Maru	13th Nov.
SHANGHAI and JAPAN	Hongkong	15th Nov.
BOMBAY		

OUTWARD MAILS.

FOR	PER	DATE
Macao	Sui An	Friday, 7th, 8.30 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Hoi Hong	Friday, 7th, Noon
Philippine Islands	Yuenang	Friday, 7th, 2.00 P.M.
Shanghai, N. China, and Japan via Kobe	Glenyue	Friday, 7th, 4.00 P.M.
Macao	Chunchoe	Friday, 7th, 4.30 P.M.
Fort Bayard	Wa Sun	Friday, 7th, 8.00 P.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Bombay, Egypt and Aden	Dunera	Saturday, 8th, 10.00 A.M.
Formosa via Keelung	Takem Maru	Saturday, 8th, 11.00 A.M.
Macao	Sui Tai	Saturday, 8th, 1.30 P.M.
Macao	Chunchoe	Saturday, 8th, 4.30 P.M.
Canada, United States, C. and S. America	Yokohama	Saturday, 8th, 5.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Chenau	Saturday, 8th, 5.00 P.M.
Macao	Sui An	Sunday, 9th, 8.30 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung	Anakusa Maru	Sunday, 9th, 8.00 A.M.
Sandakan, Australia and New Zealand via Thursday Island	Taiyuan	Monday, 10th, 9.00 A.M.
Weihaei, Chefoo and Tientsin	Huichow	Monday, 10th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow and Bangkok	Chunchoe	Tuesday, 11th, 8.30 A.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt & EUROPE via LIVERPOOL	Lynson	Tuesday, 11th, 9.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	Swinyang	Tuesday, 11th, 10.00 A.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt & EUROPE via SUEZ	Mentor	Tuesday, 11th, 9.45 A.M.
The Parcel Mail will be closed on Monday, 10th Nov., at Noon.		
Shanghai, N. China and Japan via Kobe	Sudo Maru	Thursday, 13th, 10.00 A.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt & EUROPE via MARSEILLES	Yokohama Maru	Friday, 14th, 9.45 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Quimbong	Saturday, 15th, 5.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands	Taming	Tuesday, 18th, 2.00 P.M.
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND via THURSDAY ISLAND	Aki Maru	Wednesday, 19th, 8.45 A.M.
Shanghai, N. China, Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central and South America, and EUROPE via VANCOUVER, B.C.	Empress of Japan	Wednesday, 19th, 9.45 A.M.
Philippine Islands, *Shanghai, *North China, *Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central and South America, and EUROPE via VICTORIA, B.C.	Kashima Maru	Saturday, 23rd, 8.45 A.M.
Shanghai, North China & Japan via Kobe	Kitano Maru	Tuesday, 25th, 10.00 A.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and EUROPE via MARSEILLES	Tamda Maru	Friday, 29th, 9.45 P.M.

*Correspondence bearing vessel's name, only.

SANITARY WASHABLE HALL'S DISTEMPER

THE KING OF WATER PAINTS.

The scientific ideal of a wall covering is one that is not only beautiful, but easy to keep clean, germ proof, absolutely fast in colour, and when applied a thorough disinfectant. No wall covering conforms so closely to these requirements as Hall's Sanitary Washable Distemper which has the important advantages of being most economical and durable.

Hall's Distemper is applied with a whitewash brush, saving much in the cost of labour.

It sets hard, kills microbes and vermin, and disinfects.

It is made in a wide range of 70 colours, including rich dark as well as light tints. The colours never fade, enabling furniture and pictures to be moved about a room without showing discoloured walls.

Hall's Distemper decoration may be washed by lightly sponging down with clean tepid water. It remains clean, sweet and fresh for years.

Shade card and full particulars post free on application to:-

WM. C. JACK & CO., LTD.,

14, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

COMMERCIAL.

OPENING QUOTATIONS.

ON LONDON—	November 6th
Telegraphic Transfer	46
Bank Bills, on demand	46 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	46 1/2
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight	46 1/2
Credit, at 4 months' sight	47 1/2
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight	47 1/2
ON PARIS—	
Bank Bills, on demand	842
Credit, at 4 months' sight	842
ON NEW YORK—	
Bank Bills, on demand	94 1/2
Credit, at 60 days' sight	94 1/2
ON BOMBAY—	
Telegraphic Transfer	221
Bank Bills, on demand	221
ON CALCUTTA—	
Telegraphic Transfer	221
Bank Bills, on demand	221
ON SHANGHAI—	
Bank Bills, at sight	nom.
Private, 30 days' sight	nom.
ON YOKOHAMA—	
On demand	136 1/2
ON MANILA—	
On demand—Pesos	196 1/2
ON SINGAPORE—	
On demand	133
ON BATAVIA—	
On demand	141 1/2
ON HAIPHONG—	
On demand	nom.
ON SAIGON—	
On demand	nom.
ON BANGKOK—	
On demand	nom.
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	\$ 4.40 n.
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	\$31.60
BAR SILVER, per oz.	86 1/2

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

Hongkong—20 cents piece	Per cent
Hongkong—10	0.02
Canton—20	2.00 Premium
Canton—10	0.00

BANKS.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 4 per cent.

per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSITS at 4 per cent per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

N. J. STABE, Chief Manager.

Hongkong November 2nd 1919

10

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED.

(TAIWAN (MOKO).

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL

GAZETTE, 1899.

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 50,000,000

Capital (Paid-up) ... 37,500,000

Reserve Funds ... 7,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:

JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka,

Moshi.

FORMOSA—Gilan, Kagi, Karanko, Keelung,

Makung, Nantao, Pinfan, Shingchi,

Taipei, Tainan, Tikiow, Tamari,

Tsitsu, Aiko.

CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, Kinkiang,

Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, Canton.

OTHERS—Hongkong, Bangkok, Singapore,

Soerabaya, Semarang, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York.

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON, COUNTY, WESTMINSTER AND

PARR'S BANK.

The Bank has Correspondents in Commercial

Centres in the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tsingtau, Japan, Indo-

China, Siam, India, Philippines Islands, Java, and other Dutch India, Australia, America, Africa, &c.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and

Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

SEIZO KONDOH, Manager.

Hongkong Branch, Central

Hongkong, November 1st, 1919.

162

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:—No. 2, Queen's Road, Central.

Paid-up Capital ... \$2,000,000.00

Directors:

Mr. Pong Wai Tung, Chairman.

Mr. Chow Shou Son; Mr. Kan Ying Po.

Mr. Li Koon Chun; Mr. Chan Kai Ming.

Mr. Mok Ching Kong; Mr. Fung Ping Shan.

Mr. Wong Yun Tong; Mr. P. K. Kwok.

Mr. Chan Ching Shok; Mr. Ng Chang Luk.

Chief Manager:—KAN TONG PO.

Asst. Manager:—LI TAI FONG.

Every description of Banking and Exchange

business transacted. Loans granted on

approved securities.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit

Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per

annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following

rates:—

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per annum.

KAN TONG PO, Chief Manager.

11030

THE INDUSTRIAL & COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

Head Office:—3, Des Vœux Road Central.

Hankow Branch:—Paofo Building.

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN BANKING

SERVICE PROMPT.

CURRENT, Savings, and Fixed Deposits

bear Interest at Rates 2%, 4%, 5%,

respectively.

Inquiry on our SPECIAL SERVICE

will be welcome.

J. USANG LY, Manager.

Hongkong, July 7th, 1919.

A Turkish A

AN EXTRA GOOD-TURKISH CIGARETTE AT A NOMINAL PRICE

Sold in tins of 100 & 50 Cigarettes and Also in boxes of 10's.

With or without Cork Tips.

This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co., (H.K.), Ltd.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE

(FRENCH BANK).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... F. 75,000,000

PAID UP ... F. 37,500,000

(1/2 of the Capital, i.e. F. 30,000,000

subscribed by the Government

of the Chinese Republic.)

Chairman of the Board: André Berthelot

General Manager: A. J. Perrotte

HEAD OFFICE: 74, Rue Saint-Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES:

Marseilles, Canton, Saigon, Shanghai, Haiphong, Tientsin, Yunnan, Hankow, Vladivostok, Poochow.

BANKERS:

In FRANCE: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In LONDON: London County Westminster & Parr's Bank Ltd.

London Joint City & Midland Bank Ltd.

In NEW YORK: Bedmond & Co.

Correspondents in the Chief Commercial Centres of the World.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed

Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold.

Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and

Exchange business transacted.

Special facilities for French exchange.

M. ROUET DE JOUENEL, Manager.

Hongkong, September 10th, 1919.

63

THE MERCHANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch St., London.

Authorized Capital ... £1,500,000

Subscribed ... 1,500,000

Paid-up ... 750,000

Reserve Fund & Best ... 750,000

BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND

THE LONDON JOINT CITY & MIDLAND BANK, Ltd.

Branches:

Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Kato, Rangoon, Colombo, Howrah, Madras, Shanghai, Delhi, Kandy, Madras, Singapore, Port Louis (Mauritius).

HONGKONG BRANCH:

Every description of Banking and

Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts

at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances

and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be

ascertained on application.

C. L. SANDER, Acting Manager.

No. 7, Queen's Road Central,

Hongkong, April 11th, 1919.

64

THE BANK OF CHINA

(SPECIALLY AUTHORIZED IN CHINA BY

PRESIDENTIAL MANDATE OF

22ND NOVEMBER, 1917.)

Authorized Capital ... \$50,000,000

Paid-up Capital ... \$12,500,000

Reserve Funds ... 3,197,400

HEAD OFFICE:—PEKING.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES:

(PEKING): Haining, Tungchow, (NORTH):

Miyun, Chobai, Pashien, Nianlanshan,

Huanhua, (CHINA): Tientsin, Pootung,

Lutsi, Tsinhsien, Sangsang, Shuntai,

Tangshan, Taming, Chouhsien, Weinsien, (MANCHURIA): Changchun,

Moukden, Kirin, Taitihar, Newchang,

Liaoyuanchow, Hsiao, Hammingta,

Touanfu, Harbin, Daili, Antung,

Tientsin, Chinghsien, Sifeng, Hulab,

Swifang, Hallunfu, Ninguta, Kungshu,

ling, Liaoyang, Fuyu, Yenchi, Kaiping,

sien (RUSSIA): Hankow, Shasi, Ichang,

(HUNAN): Changsha, (KIAOCHOW): Shang-

hai, Nanking, Soochow, Yangchow,

Chinkiang, Wush, Hsuehshu, Tung-

chow, Sothi, Tsin, (SHANTUNG):

Taiwan, (SHANGHAI): Shanghai,

Lintinhsien, (SEALAND): Taiyuanfu,

Yunnan, Sinkianghsien, Tientsin,

(HONGKONG): Kaitung, Chowkiakow, Han-

sien, (KWANGTUNG): Hongkong, Canton,

Swatow, Kungchow, (FUJIAN): Foochow,

Amoy, Hankow, Chuanchowfu, Chang-

chow, Santiao, (CHILIAH): Hankow,

Shanghai, Hsuehshu, Kaitung, Voo-

chow, Ningpo, Lanchow, Yuyao, Hsien-

(KIAOCHOW): Nanchang, Kinkiang, Kan-

chow, Chintchen, Chian, (ANNU):

Wuhu, Ankiang, Pangow, Luchowfu,

Tatang, Tungki, Luan, (SEALAND):

(KIAOCHOW): Kwei-yangtu, (SHANTU):

Sianfu, Hangchowfu, (SUICHAN):

Swatow, Fookow, (HUNAN):

Hsiao, Fongchow, (HUNAN): Urgan,

Hakiao.